

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1191.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 6d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Removal of Chief Jus-	887
The Archbishop of	Justice Beaumont	887
Dublin's Charge	Starving Ministers and	887
881	Lay Agency	887
Eccelesiastical Notes....	Election Intelligence	887
882	The Great Railway Acol-	891
Dr. Vaughan on the	dent	891
Disestablishment of	Glimpses of Tibet and	891
the Church	China	891
882	Postscript	891
The Press on Dr.	LEADING ARTICLES:	
Vaughan's Sermon ..	Summary	892
883	Personal Government in	892
Lectures on the Irish	France	892
Church	The Irish Elections....	893
883	Mr. Reverdy Johnson..	893
The Archbishop of	Foreign and Colonial ..	894
Dublin on the Irish	The American Minister at	
Church	the Sheffield Cutlers'	
884	Feast	895
The Earl of Harrowby	Murphy Riots at Man-	
on the English Church 884	chester	895
The Representation of	The Cab Strike	895
East Devon and the	Literature	895
Irish Church Contro-		
versary		
884		
Religious and Denomi-		
national News		
885		
CORRESPONDENCE:		
Congregational Union 886		

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN'S CHARGE.

THE Irish Church has spoken authoritatively in the person of the Archbishop of Dublin. It becomes us to listen with respect to the plea she has put forward in her own defence. We could have wished, perhaps, that she had deemed it most consistent with her spiritual descent and dignity, to wrap her mantle about her, and await in the tranquillity of an assured faith the legislative blow which will release her from her secular and political form of existence. Protestantism might, undoubtedly, have gained incalculably in moral influence, had the Church which specially represents Protestantism in Ireland withdrawn her consideration at this moment from the earthly accidents of her life, and fixed it with hope and confidence and triumph upon her Divine prerogatives. It is matter for regret rather than surprise that she has not risen to the height of the occasion; that she has allowed her regard for the perishable to assert present mastery over her regard for the immortal; that she has exhibited a deeper concern in prospect of a change in her temporal position than eagerness to prove herself worthy of her Lord. We are sorry to say it of so good a man as Archbishop Trench; but truth extorts the observation. His charge illustrates far more vividly the extent to which exclusive political, social, and economical advantages have lowered the Christian spirit than the heights to which devout contemplation of spiritual truths have exalted it. The Archbishop is, of course, temperate and guarded in the phraseology he employs, but his soul never seems to have glanced upwards. From the beginning to the close of his charge to the clergy there is not one outburst of exulting reliance upon the vitality of Divine truth, upon the all-conquering energy of Christian character, upon the abiding faithfulness and power of the spiritual Head of the Church. His eye can see nothing but darkness; his voice can express nothing but gloomy forebodings; his heart is filled with misgivings; and, unlike the Vicar of Doncaster, still more unlike Paul and Silas, who made their prison cell resound with songs of praise, the Archbishop pours forth little else than complaints. Hereafter the Protestant Church in Ireland will be thrown upon her own resources, and will have to walk forth to her work unsupported by the staff of temporal power, and Dr.

Trench can only bewail the hardship of her lot, and anticipate for her the cruellest misfortunes.

The Archbishop's account of the causes of the present crisis can hardly fail to suggest how morally disqualified he is for exercising a manly judgment in relation to the problem with which he assumes to deal. But for "the Fenian scare," he says, "justice might have gone on demanding to the end of time, the measure now declared so urgent and imperative. So long as Irish outrages were confined within Irish limits they were bad; but now, when they have extended to England, they are intolerable. Any measure will be welcome to English people which proposes to secure for them an immunity from a repetition of these outrages; and some measure, in their terror, they are determined to have. Suppose," he goes on, professing to speak the thoughts uppermost in the minds of the majority who voted for Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, "suppose we cry, 'Destruction to the Irish Church Establishment.' The Irish Church is weak, and it will not be hard to get up a cry against it. At any rate we shall be doing something, and shall not be forced to the confession that we have nothing to propose." There is just enough truth in this, or appearance of truth, to make it a medium for the expression of prelatial spite. We fear it must be owned that Fenianism in England did something towards awakening the national conscience to the necessity of action. It would have been strange if it had not done so. The injustice of that institution had been, for years past, an object of humiliation and shame to all intelligent Englishmen. Statesmen had acted on the advice now again tendered to them by the Archbishop—they had "not been in haste to propose remedies, and had waited for the blessed oblivion which time might bring to pass at last." No one can say of them that they had not had, or that they had not expressed, a sense of the evil and the wrong which nevertheless they had hesitated to assail. The thing pressed as a burden upon their consciences, and from time to time forced from them intimations of what must come sooner or later. "Fenian outrages" did but put an end to indecision of purpose. It was not "the weakness of the Irish Church Establishment" which marked it out for destruction in the moment of a people's terror. It was the long-neglected conviction that the institution was indefensible before conscience. It was the wide-spread belief that they were reaping as they had sown. It was the sudden giving way of pleas and props which were known to be rotten, but which, it was thought, might serve until stormy days should arrive. The fault with which the Liberal majority is chargeable was not that they succumbed at last to the force of reason, backed by apprehension, but that they did not yield to reason and justice until thus reinforced. The Archbishop has not attempted to explain how it happened that when at last the extinction of the Irish Church Establishment was proposed by a responsible statesman, public opinion at once endorsed the proposal as the right thing to be done, and will probably ratify it by an unprecedented show of concurrence at the next General Election.

The Archbishop is even more unhappy in his defence of the Irish Church "as a badge of conquest." "When the Irish Church," he said, "was declared to be a 'badge of conquest,'

what was it but another way of saying that the past had bequeathed its results to the present? The same thing was done everywhere in a thousand ways. There was no escaping the testimony of the past. If it be attempted to ignore its verdicts, to reverse its decisions, and undo what it had done, very much more would have been undertaken than the destruction of the Church Establishment." We read this passage with amazement, the more so when we bear in mind that it was the deliberate utterance of a Christian bishop—nay, a chief among bishops. Is it possible that Dr. Trench did not see the wide difference there is between Providential law and human duties? True, there is no escaping the testimony of the past, and England knows it to her cost. "The Irish difficulty" meets her incessantly, bearing witness to wrongs which she would fain forget, but is not permitted to forget. She cannot undo what she has done, but she can at least cease to stand by and perpetuate verdicts which she has come to perceive were delivered in error. She may cease to do evil, and learn to do well. It will always remain a fact that Ireland has been conquered—but it need not always remain a fact that England appropriates the fruits of that conquest. The West Indian and the Southern planters might have urged the same plea in support of slavery. The past, they might have said, has bequeathed its results to the present. But does not the present bring with it also its special obligations in relation to those results? If there be old wounds, should we not try to heal them? If there be bitterness of soul, should we make no effort to remove it? If there be an institution which, originally designed to diffuse concord and affection, only irritates and inflames the national temper, should we not hasten to get rid of it? Is the past to mould, for all future ages, the duties which each generation owes to its own opportunities? We are ashamed to have such an excuse for wickedness dropped in our ear by a prelate of the Christian Church.

We defy any one to read through this charge, and then, for anything which it contains, bless God that he is a Christian. From end to end there is no one passage, no one sentiment in it, to which a Christian can point with honest pride as evidence of the noble disinterestedness inspired by his faith. The Archbishop can conceive of no higher motive for religious equality than that of other sects having the satisfaction of watching the straits to which the deprivation of the Irish Church will reduce her. Her endowments, in other hands, will, of course, be wasted in demoralising jobs. Now, at least, they are applied to the furtherance of the true religion. They are not more than enough for their purpose. They have even answered it, by modifying the faith of Irish Catholicism. There has been persecution—but one Church was as bad as the other in the misapplication of physical force. Meanwhile, Protestantism was unprepared for the voluntary system. The Irish Church had not expected it, had never been trained to it, and could not now accommodate herself to it. And in this and in other respects the faults which might be laid to her charge, might with equal justice be laid to the charge of the Church of England. The entire defence is lachrymose, querulous, contemptible. There is no trace in it of an elevating faith. Its belief is a belief in endowments and political ascendancy. These gone, nothing remains. There

may be a show of ecclesiastical liberty in exchange—but even that liberty may be but a worse sort of bondage. The strain is archiepiscopal, but not Christian. It comes not from on high. It has no characteristic of spirituality. It will do nothing effectual to avert from the Irish Church her inevitable doom—but it will do nothing to prepare her to meet it with dignity. It is a shrill cry at an anticipated loss of worldly stuff—it is not an exhortation to look from earth to heaven. We read it, and bow our heads in shame.

ECCELESIASTICAL NOTES.

We confess to some surprise that the most important letter which Dr. Pusey has contributed to the new Puseyite controversy should not have made its appearance in the daily journals. It is addressed to Mr. Burgon, whose communication we noticed last week, and appears only in the *Guardian* newspaper. Dr. Pusey is a man whose writing is so transparently devout and sincere that it is impossible for any person to express himself amused with it, otherwise we should certainly say that we are amused with some portions of his letter to Mr. Burgon. He says, amongst other things, that he believes his proposed settlement of the University question to be in the interest of all "non-Socinian Dissenters"; who, he adds, "are interested, more than they themselves probably imagine, in the soundness of faith in the Church. The Church has, I believe, upheld them without their knowledge, so that they have not lost faith altogether, as has happened so widely in Continental Protestantism, to which they are, in principles, akin." After all, one must say, knowing what we do know and what Dr. Pusey ought to know, of the history of theological opinion in England, that this is really amusing. The Church has kept the Dissenters from losing faith? Good heavens! And we Dissenters have all along believed that Dissent has kept the Church in whatever faith may be left to it! But Dr. Pusey, if, in this instance, he has the faith—so beautiful in any case—that is, born of fondness, has also the sagacity to see other issues. Thus he says, with that vein of simple truthfulness that has been the secret of his great moral influence,—

I cannot contend about money as a matter of principle. Bishops were never the strength of the Church. Never was she stronger than when Peter said, "Silver and gold have I none." Our having endowments is a matter of conscience for the State, which transferred to us most of the college endowments at the Reformation, and which has the power to retain or to withdraw them. To the State I leave it.

And the State will assuredly exercise its functions and ignore religious differences amongst its citizens.

Dr. Vaughan, whose statesmanlike mind is scarcely equalled by any clergyman in the Established Church, has declared it as his opinion that Church people must prepare themselves for a speedy, and a scarcely gradual demolition of all that has been distinctive, all that has been exceptionally advantageous in their position. Dr. Vaughan also recalls the hitherto unreported words of Dr. Jeune, late Bishop of Peterborough, in which the Bishop was accustomed to say, in reference to the probable disestablishment of the Church, "If I live ten years longer, I shall be the last Bishop of Peterborough." Thus, one by one, the men of most moral influence in the Establishment are giving up the idea of State-Churchism and preparing the minds of Episcopalians for the inevitable day which is as yet only slowly dawning upon them.

We don't altogether like to dwell upon the defects even of the Church that claims superiority over us. Yet it seems to us that when a clergyman, such as Mr. Haines, vicar of St. George's, Wigan, who has been in the habit of receiving 100*l.* a year for the support of a curate from the Pastoral Aid Society, is threatened with the withdrawal of that aid because he has lectured against the Irish Church, it is as well to remind even Mr. Haines, greatly as we admire his moral courage and persistency, that the Church Pastoral Aid Society is, in this instance, nothing but a representative of State-Churchism. It is State-Churchism on a small—a very small—scale. And so, when we read the following in even a Church newspaper, we gather that there are abuses inevitable to the system which even Churchmen could not conceal. Such as these, reported in the *Guardian* :—

At the present time the following churches in the City of London are closed, ostensibly, of course for repairs:—St. Margaret's, Lothbury; Rev. T. J. Rowell, rector, value 1,000*l.* and house. Mr. Rowell succeeded the late Dean of Ripon, and each year since his appointment has the church been closed for six or eight weeks. For what? St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street; Rev. R. Dear, rector, 800*l.*, non-resident—organ is being repaired. St. Michael Basinghall, Basinghall-

street; Rev. J. B. M'Caul, A.K.C., rector, non-resident—the tower is being repaired and the outside walls whitened. St. Michael's, Wood-street; Rev. C. Hume, rector, non-resident. St. Alban's, Wood-street; Rev. H. J. Cummins, rector, non-resident. St. Matthew, Friday-street; Rev. W. S. Simpson, rector, resident. St. Peter-le-Poor, Old Broad-street; Rev. Dr. Virgian, rector, non-resident, value 1,500*l.* St. Giles's, Cripplegate; Rev. P. P. Gilbert, vicar, non-resident. St. Swithun's, Cannon-street; Rev. E. Alfred, non-resident,—church being repaired. St. Mildred's, Poultry; Rev. W. Hopkins, rector, non-resident—has been closed for months. St. Michael's, Cornhill; Rev. T. W. Wrench, rector, non-resident. St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate-street; Rev. J. M. Rodwell, rector, non-resident—closed for three weeks; and until last Friday, St. Edmund, King and Martyr, Lombard-street; Rev. P. G. Hill, rector, non-resident—was closed, but as Mr. Lyne has returned from Scotland it is reopened.

From another number of the same paper, in an article contributed, no doubt, by a hand which writes with considerable authority, we find an authentication of the general statement that Church Sunday-schools are rapidly declining. The National Society has just completed its inquiries upon this subject, and the result is thus given :—

The attendance of the young in Church Sunday-schools has greatly declined during the ten years between the dates of the society's two inquiries. Few persons can fail to notice this; a few, perhaps, will not regret it; many, however, will prepare themselves to think seriously of the possibility of their Church's waning influence. The temperaments of men are various, and their opinions vary in proportion. The sanguine man sees things through a different haze from that which parts them from the eyes of men either nervous or phlegmatic. The decline in the attendance at Church of England Sunday-schools during the ten years between the National Society's inquiries is not so much seen when the numbers of scholars are not compared with the populations at the two periods. The falling off is, in fact, not so much absolute as relative. In every county (Durham, perhaps, excepted) the attendance at Church day-schools has much more than kept pace with the increase in the population; this is not the case, however, with Sunday-schools, and of course the population must be the basis of the comparison. Selecting here, and there a few English counties, we shall compress into a short tabular statement specimens of the decline in Church Sunday-school attendance which is now taking place over almost the whole of the country :—

	Proportion of Population in Church Sunday Schools in 1856-7.	Proportion of Population in Church Sunday Schools in 1866-7.
1. Lancashire ...	1 in 18'4	1 in 15'2
2. Hertfordshire ...	1 in 12'7	1 in 13'6
3. Cheshire ...	1 in 18'2	1 in 17'8
4. Cambridgeshire ...	1 in 15'3	1 in 14'0
5. Berkshire ...	1 in 10'9	1 in 11'3
6. Buckinghamshire ...	1 in 10'9	1 in 11'3
7. Bedfordshire ...	1 in 10'8	1 in 11'6
8. Northumberland ...	1 in 35'4	1 in 38'1
9. Staffordshire ...	1 in 16'2	1 in 24'1
10. Oxfordshire ...	1 in 10'3	1 in 11'2
11. Sussex ...	1 in 15'4	1 in 17'4
12. Gloucestershire ...	1 in 13'9	1 in 15'1
13. Worcestershire ...	1 in 16'6	1 in 17'7

The writer of this article adds that the causes of the decline of Church Sunday-schools may well engage a Churchman's anxious thought. We should think so, too!

We regret to see amongst our obituary this week the death of the Rev. J. E. Yeadon, Baptist minister of Whitchurch. Some months ago we received a letter from Mr. Yeadon which indicated, with prophetic instinct, his declining health. Mr. Yeadon, in his "Nonconformity Vindicated," written in reply to Archdeacon Allen, had proved himself to be capable of very great service to the Nonconformists of England. He was not suffered to render this. We have, however, the assurance that he has done, and is still doing, his Master's work.

DR. VAUGHAN ON THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH.

(From the *Doncaster Gazette*.)

It will be remembered that at a recent meeting of the seatholders of St. George's Church, Dr. Scholfield and Mr. C. W. Hatfield declined to ask the vestry for a rate. On the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, vicar, it was unanimously resolved to raise the sum hitherto obtained from rates by voluntary offertories to be made once a month or as often as was found necessary. On Sunday last the first of these collections was made, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan in the evening delivered an able sermon, in which he touched upon the future prospects of the Church Establishment. He chose for his text 2 Kings xii. 7, "Why repair ye not the breaches of the house?" This, he explained in introduction, was a question put by one of the Kings of Judah to the high priest expostulating with him for not having carried out his plan for the repairs of the temple which had fallen into great dilapidation under the idolatrous reign of Athalia, the queen mother. His hearers, he proceeded, would all perceive why he had chosen that text on the occasion of making the first collection for the substantial repairs of the church. It was true that in Christian times it was not the fabric but the congregation which constituted the church and temple of God. Nevertheless, there must be a place if there was to be worship, therefore, he was not afraid to apply to that church—he meant the building itself—the expostulation of the

text, "Why repair ye not the breaches of the house?" He had no anxiety as to the result: he believed that the periodical offerings of the congregation on that monthly occasion would be almost, or perhaps, quite equal to those which they made for any work of piety or charity, and he might remind them that there was especial reason why their offerings should be large in the first instance, inasmuch as already four months of the current year were gone by, and they had to supply in eight months the resources of twelve. But he felt entire security that they would never allow those who undertook the office of their churchwardens to incur any responsibility, but such as they carefully guaranteed to them. Dr. Vaughan then, turning to the more general question, pointed to the fact that they had never in that place, certainly not for many years past, laid a compulsory Church-rate: they had always allowed those who objected to the rate to refuse payment. Even while the law expressly warranted the rate, they had never taken the advantage of it against those who declined it. Thus far they might regard the new act as only confirming their own local custom. But there were two differences. They could no longer carry with them the influence of an unenforced power, for now it was lawful to refuse. Again they could no longer extend the payment over the whole town, nor hope to enlist in the work of reparation or maintenance the sympathies of an entire population. It became necessary, therefore, that they should look to the congregation alone, and ask those only to support who really loved and used the house of God. Such was the explanation of the present appeal, and if on future occasions it were commonly made to them in silence without any special enforcement from the pulpit, he hoped they would all register it in their minds as a just claim, and not suffer these periodical gatherings to lose their interest or fall in their amount. But now he would read the remonstrance of the text as applying not so much to the fabric, but to three larger and more sacred topics—the congregation, the church, and the soul. The building, he said, was only valuable for the sake of its inmates. When they were asked, "Why repair ye not the breaches of the house?" they might indeed look up to their broken pinnacles, on their not water-tight roof, on their falling patchwork stone flowers. But after all these were not the real things. These altogether made not the house, for the house in these gospel days was the community, the congregation, the living body within. How was it with these? Were there no breaches there visible, not to the eye of flesh, but to one who saw in secret? Was there not a too great disproportion between the real and the nominal worshippers? Was it not lamentable that so many should come together at that one service to listen to music or preaching when so few were present at any other service? So few gathered to pray or praise at other times? So few to break the holy bread or drink the sacred wine? Was not this one of those breaches of the house—the spiritual house—which needed repairing among them? But this carried him to a wider field, that which he had called, not the congregation, but the church. And here, as was natural in these quickly moving times, his thoughts turned to their own Church, that communion which they had heretofore known as the Church of England by law established. So rapid had been the course of events in late years, and exceptionally so in this last year of all, that Church people, he felt sure, must prepare themselves for a speedy, a scarcely gradual demolition of all that had been distinctive in their national position. An eminent man, an excellent bishop, who had been laid in his grave two days before, had been wont to say, "If I live ten years I shall be the last Bishop of Peterborough." It was more than probable, Dr. Vaughan said, that some of his younger hearers that evening might live not only to see what was called the Church of England thrown altogether upon voluntary offerings for its maintenance—in which case some of them might remember in old age the first collection made in their parish church for the repairs of its fabrics, and the expenses of its services—but also that day when it would at least be an open, and, perhaps, a doubtful question to whom should belong the churches themselves, and the glebe houses; whether indeed there should be left to the old Church of England, as we might still fondly call it, any vestige of the legal standing which had made her hitherto the calm shelter of her own children, the admiring wonder of foreigners, and the mark of obloquy or envy—as the case might be—to thousands of her domestic enemies. "I am far from regarding this prospect," he said, "be it far or near, with unmixed alarm or dismay. I have never believed that the 'Establishment,' as such, was Christ's Church in England, or that the withdrawal of the favour of the State would be the putting out in our communion of the Divine Shekinah. It is not so much for the Church that I fear, for I firmly believe Christ's words, 'Lo, I am with you always;' but I do fear a little for the State when it ceases to have religion. I do fear something for the average tone of the religion in our cottages and in our palaces when there is no longer one form of worship which has upon it the stamp of pedigree and custom, when it is an evenly balanced question with every man, and with every family, whither shall I go this Lord's day for God's worship—whither, or whether any whither? I fear that there will be more and more in many houses of a cold indifferent scepticism, a careless education and a godless life. I fear that more and more may reach old age ignorant of the Saviour, and go to their graves without any sure and certain hope of resurrection to eternal life. For the Church itself I fear not. In so far as the Church of England so called has had Christ in her and God with her, she is indestructible and immortal. In so far as she has trusted in outward advantage, and suffered herself

in her priests or in her people to become sluggish, lukewarm, contemptuous or virtually persecuting, so far let a change into adversity—God grant—reform her. The great question for all of us in our several stations, more especially in the days which are now coming, or almost come upon our Church, must be this one of the text, 'Why repair ye not the breaches of the house?' Could not the priests ask it of themselves? Are they participating in the advantages of an Establishment, and negligent of that personal industry, that individual self-sacrifice, which alone can justify endowment, maintain their position, or do their work? If the Established Church of England as such be swept away, then along with it will go idle, inconsistent, scandalous ministers; those who are to serve at God's altar afterwards must be only such as are respected by their people. Might it not have to be said that England was gaining as much as she had lost by ceasing to have an endowed and established ministry, inasmuch as quite as often as not, the parish minister was indolent and unworthy, or inefficient. This is the way in which the priests must set themselves to repair the temple breaches. To what end," he asked, "does the Church exist amongst us? To what purpose these almost magnificent vestments and rituals, cathedral churches and elaborate minstrelsy? Does it mean anything or nothing? If it represents in symbol and form the sins of man's soul, and the absolute necessity of a Divine communion, then prove it by the using. Do not talk of the duty of the State, of the right of the Church to apostolic succession, and an authorised ministry, and never use any. When the Church of England ceases, with our will or without it, to be an established, privileged, or favoured Church at all, then how many of you will be found to come forward in its maintenance, how many of you will worship with her when there is no longer any traditional or conventional propriety in doing so? How many will accept their position under God's providence as only one out of fifty or one hundred denominations; treating with all respect and charity, others who follow not with them; and yet for them thus to become the more earnest and devout Churchmen, in proportion as State aid and legal endowment become things of the past, things it may be of remote and almost forgotten history." Meanwhile, he proceeded, he would ask those Churchmen there assembled that evening, were they half as liberal in giving for the maintenance of their Church as were many bodies of Nonconformists in offerings for theirs? Let them look about them in this matter, and show that they valued their Church in giving bountifully in her behalf. If the Church was what they professed it to be, surely it was worth something of self-sacrifice to maintain it in its efficiency; but they knew that there were many amongst them to whom the Church cost nothing. On one pretext or another they evaded all her burdens. They grudged the very rents of their sittings, and if these rents were exchanged to-morrow—as he would they were—for offertories, still they would give nothing. These things ought not so to be. By this grudging, ungenerous spirit they were drawing down upon themselves as a judgment the sentence of disestablishment and disendowment. Might they count no money better spent than that which was given for the repair of the breaches of that house—meaning by the house not only or chiefly the fabric, but rather the purpose for which the fabric stood—the edification and salvation of human souls. Above all, let them see that they really, earnestly, industriously used the means of grace afforded them. "What would not they give," he asked, "who are gone away from us by disease or accident, impenitent, unredeemed, for one such feast of love as was accepted this morning by but six-and-twenty souls! for one such opportunity as we have enjoyed this evening of drawing nigh to the Throne of Grace through our Divine Lord." Dr. Vaughan then closed his sermon by an application of the subject to the individual soul. For the soul itself was the true temple, and it too had its "breaches." The temple too often suffered its altar fire to go out as it were, and allowed darkness that might be felt to enter its chambers, making unbelievers sometimes say, "If that be faith, give me reason; if that be piety, give me conscience; if that indeed be religion, let me know only the heathen's revelation of good sense, good nature, and elevated self-love." Might it please God by some one of His thousand, His myriad agencies, to make them feel, to bring them on their knees in hearty repentance before Him, and then, even as it was written, humbling themselves first under His mighty hand, at last to exalt them in due time.

THE PRESS ON DR. VAUGHAN'S SERMON.

The *Times* expatiates on Dr. Vaughan's greatness and his fitness to estimate the popular position of the Church of England, and indicates the true direction of the present inquiry—

What hold has the Church of England on the people that make our food and clothing, and do all the hard work of this vast community? How stands the Church with the millions? The millions of this country will eventually govern it, and the Church need fear nothing so long as it stands with them. Dr. Vaughan doubts whether it may reckon with certainty on the possession of its churches, its parsonages, and its glebes, let alone its endowments. It appears to us that, had his speculations gone in the right direction, he would not have broached such a misgiving at all, and he would have spared us the ill omen of disjoining the fabrics from the people, or rather of assuming that the Church of England might one day be in possession of neither. Let us hear no more of churches, parsonages, and endowments, and ask only whether the Church has the people. There is more in that question than meets a careless eye; because if the Church has not the people, as some

ingenious manipulators of returns confidently assert, then, in the presence of that great and fatal loss, we may endure the lesser loss of acres, brick, and stone. There is no use in fretting ourselves about Irish endowment and Irish establishment, because the people for whom they were have gone from us long ago, and will not return. What comfort is there in the empty crib and the idle toy? Why talk of the nursery when the child has gone and the nurse has found employment elsewhere? If the Church people are the great majority, as we believe them to be in spite of some remarkable arguments to the contrary, they will either retain the material belongings or find no difficulty in replacing them. All these points rest with the people themselves. It was the people who came over at the Reformation and founded the Church of England on its present basis.

Whatever the Church of England owes to her present advantageous position—and she cannot but owe much—must go with the wreck when the institutions have foundered in the approaching storm.

This particular loss Dr. Vaughan tries to measure and estimate, and for this bestows the tribute of a fond regret. The Church of England will clear itself from that wreck, and pursue its course as a branch of the Catholic Church. We expect more than this, and we beg to offer reasons for our hope. The Church of England is not national because it is established, but established because it is national; and we venture to predict that should it be disestablished by the most violent measures a doubly or trebly reformed Parliament is capable of—aye, if the House of Lords be reformed also—it will still continue the Church of England, we say not *Dei gratia*, but *hominum voluntate*. To a very great extent, indeed, in our large towns and populous districts, the Church of England derives not the slightest perceptible gain from her Establishment, while of endowment she often has none. But under those conditions she holds her ground as the national Church—we say advisedly the national Church, for it may be admitted without the least damage to our present purpose that religious inquiry and spiritual excitement more generally lead the persons affected away from the Church of England in the first instance. This we may admit to be the case in the great majority of examples in the higher and lower classes; the higher middle classes being, we apprehend, the strongest and best "feeder" of the Church of England. But inquiry must settle at last in some conclusion or other; excitement must wear itself out; and it finally devolves upon the sceptics or the neophytes to choose between one community and another. The Church of England comes in for her full share even of these spiritual waifs and strays. Upon the whole she fares well in the final division of spiritual booty, even though her stiff and ponderous accoutrements unfit her for the rush or the *mêlée*. But as she has fared so she will continue to fare. If changes bring her loss, they will also bring gain. We seem pretty well to measure how much she will lose, but by no means her possible increase of spirit, energy, power, and success. The benefit of a splendid and highly-titled Establishment is very much confined to places, to classes, to cliques, and to families, to the owners of patronage and the possessors of influence. Of course they will lose something—that is, all they cannot commute into solid cash. But the many, we humbly think, will not lose so much as either the friends or the foes of the Church of England seem to anticipate.

The *Daily News* suspects that few readers, whether Churchmen or Nonconformists, will be prepared for the very clear and positive language in which the Vicar of Doncaster has stated his expectations with regard to the future of the Church of England. And yet the ranks of the English clergy do not contain a man of sounder judgment, calmer temper, or more devoted loyalty to the Church than Dr. Vaughan, who "feels sure that Church people must prepare themselves for a speedy, a scarcely gradual demolition of all that has been distinctive, all that has been exceptionally advantageous in their position." Disestablishment and disendowment of the Church are what he distinctly foresees, and he is far from regarding this prospect with unmixed alarm or dismay, although he fears something for the State when it ceases to have a religion. Dr. Vaughan believes in the advantages of an Established Church, but he believes also that in the order of Providence those advantages are about to be withdrawn. It is very remarkable that one clergyman after another should be expressing the same opinion, and that the belief should be strongest in men of the greatest insight. It would be interesting to inquire into the grounds of such a belief. We know what answer Mr. Disraeli and his partisans would give. They would point to one or two eminent individuals and an active society as the cause of uneasiness; they would say that the English Establishment was only endangered by a factious combination, and would find in that supposed fact an imperative reason why every good Churchman should vote for Tory candidates. Every moderately informed Englishman, however, knows that the position of the Church of England is safe so long as she commands the confidence of the nation. The supposition that the Church would be disestablished in the name of a theory, or by the efforts of a school, is idle. The Rev. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne has given the clue to the feeling which constitutes the real danger to the Church in a recently published letter. He observes that the Established Church was adopted by the nation to maintain a great national principle, to which it has proved unfaithful. "It is to me," he writes, "very great folly to argue that the Church of England has loyally upheld the faith of Protestants, and if her last covenant with the State was to do this, there is abundance of proof that she has broken its terms, and at this moment appears determined to go further in the same direction." It is this terrible conviction, spreading wider and striking deeper every day, and not the attacks of the Liberation Society, which is undermining the position of the Church of England.

LECTURES ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. J. LAWRENCE GANE, of the Middle Temple, London, has been by request delivering further lectures on the Irish Church in various parts of East Derbyshire, a new division of that county, which is being contested by two Liberals and two Tories. The Liberal candidates are the Hon. Mr. Strutt, son of Lord Belper, and the Hon. Capt. Egerton, son-in-law of the Duke of Devonshire. The Tory candidates are local squires, Messrs. Burnell and Turbutt, in whose behalf the clergy of the district are very active—preaching, lecturing, canvassing, and distributing bills.

On Monday week, Mr. GANE gave a lecture to a crowded audience in the Town-hall, Alfreton. The chair was occupied by Mr. CHAS. SEELY, jun., one of the candidates for Nottingham, who referred to the entire rebuilding of the parish church at Alfreton as a sign of what would occur in Ireland when the Protestants were left to depend on their own religious zeal. The *Derbyshire Courier* states that Mr. GANE's address "was varied by humour and anecdote, which not only enlivened the address but gave it point and illustration. Throughout the lecture, with the exception of a few noisy interruptions, which Mr. GANE bore with marked courtesy and good temper, he was listened to with the most rapt attention, and rewarded most frequently with the most enthusiastic cheering." At the conclusion, the Rev. JOHN WILSON, curate of Alfreton, addressed the meeting. He said he was favourable to Irish disestablishment, but not to disendowment. A friend of his in the diocese of Durham has built a church at a cost of 15,000*l.*—would it be fair to disendow that church? In plain words, Mr. Gladstone wanted to disendow Mr. Disraeli—hence the Irish Church proposal. Other speakers followed on the same side, including the Rev. JNO. WOOD, of Ripley, who complained that the State should attempt to interfere with Church property with a title of 300 years, whilst twenty-five years gave a title to a Dissenting chapel for ever. Mr. GANE replied to the several arguments and questions advanced on the other side, amid loud applause. Mr. ROBERTS proposed that in the opinion of this meeting the policy of disestablishing and disendowing the Church in Ireland is both just and desirable. (Cheers.) Mr. WILLIAMSON seconded the motion, which was carried by an overwhelming majority.

On Tuesday Mr. GANE gave a lecture at Clay Cross to a large audience, Chas. Binns, Esq., in the chair. The lecturer traced the history of Ireland from the time of the Union, and then proceeded to deal at length with the question of the Established Church in that country. He pointed out how it was the Church of the minority, and what enormous sums were paid to its clergy. The lecture, which was of a most exhaustive character, was listened to with much attention. As no questions were asked, the CHAIRMAN said he presumed all were satisfied, and concurred in what had been advanced. Votes of thanks were given to the chairman and the lecturer, and hearty cheers for Captain Egerton and Mr. Strutt, and for Mr. Gladstone.

On Wednesday evening, a lecture was delivered in the large room at the Angel Inn, Eekington, the headquarters of the Liberal Committee, by Mr. GANE. J. WELLS, Esq., Chairman of the Liberal Committee at Eekington, briefly introduced the lecturer, who was received with cheers. Votes of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman, and the expression of a determination to support the Liberal candidates, concluded the proceedings.

On Thursday Mr. GANE was at Dronfield, where the Town-hall was taken and a large audience assembled. H. MAY, Esq., occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer in an appropriate speech in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church policy. The lecture on the same subject was attentively listened to and very cordially received, after which the chairman invited any person present to put questions, but no person seemed inclined to do so, and one of the audience assured him that they were "all of one mind." Dr. HASLAM proposed—

That this meeting, having heard the eloquent advocacy of Mr. GANE on the question of disestablishing the Irish Church, is of opinion that Mr. Gladstone's policy is sound and just, and it is our duty to support him in the best way we can, by returning members for this division who will support him in the House of Commons. (Applause.)

He thought Mr. GANE had given a thorough *quietus* to the assertions which had been made on the State dealing with the property of the Church, which had been designated as an act of spoliation. He agreed with the arguments which had been put forth on the Queen's Coronation Oath, which had completely upset the old story set about by the Tory party. Mr. CAMM seconded the motion, and, on being put to the meeting, every hand, with the exception of four, was held up in its favour. The CHAIRMAN, amidst loud applause, announced that the motion was carried unanimously. He then proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was adopted with enthusiasm. Mr. GANE having replied, called upon the meeting to give three cheers for Mr. Gladstone, which was heartily responded to.

On Wednesday evening the Rev. C. BURROWS, Congregational minister, delivered a lecture on the Irish Church at Holymoorside, near Chesterfield, in the same division of Derbyshire. The meeting was held in the schoolroom belonging to the works of S. Manlove, Esq., who occupied the chair on the occasion. The elaborate lecture was received with great enthusiasm, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Burrows cordially given. No questions were asked.

Mr. MARK PRICE, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on the Irish Church in the Music Hall, Leamington, on Thursday night. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Williams, the president of the local branch of the National Reform

may be a show of ecclesiastical liberty in exchange—but even that liberty may be but a worse sort of bondage. The strain is archiepiscopal, but not Christian. It comes not from on high. It has no characteristic of spirituality. It will do nothing effectual to avert from the Irish Church her inevitable doom—but it will do nothing to prepare her to meet it with dignity. It is a shrill cry at an anticipated loss of worldly stuff—it is not an exhortation to look from earth to heaven. We read it, and bow our heads in shame.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

We confess to some surprise that the most important letter which Dr. Pusey has contributed to the new Puseyite controversy should not have made its appearance in the daily journals. It is addressed to Mr. Burgon, whose communication we noticed last week, and appears only in the *Guardian* newspaper. Dr. Pusey is a man whose writing is so transparently devout and sincere that it is impossible for any person to express himself amused with it, otherwise we should certainly say that we are amused with some portions of his letter to Mr. Burgon. He says, amongst other things, that he believes his proposed settlement of the University question to be in the interest of all "non-Socinian Dissenters"; who, he adds, "are interested, more than they themselves probably imagine, in the soundness of faith in the Church. The Church has, I believe, upheld them without their knowledge, so that they have not lost faith altogether, as has happened so widely in Continental Protestantism, to which they are, in principles, akin." After all, one must say, knowing what we do know and what Dr. Pusey ought to know, of the history of theological opinion in England, that this is really amusing. The Church has kept the Dissenters from losing faith? Good heavens! And we Dissenters have all along believed that Dissent has kept the Church in whatever faith may be left to it! But Dr. Pusey, if, in this instance, he has the faith—so beautiful in any case—that is, born of fondness, has also the sagacity to see other issues. Thus he says, with that vein of simple truthfulness that has been the secret of his great moral influence,—

I cannot contend about money as a matter of principle. Riches were never the strength of the Church. Never was she stronger than when Peter said, "Silver and gold have I none." Our having endowments is a matter of conscience for the State, which transferred to us most of the college endowments at the Reformation, and which has the power to retain or to withdraw them. To the State I leave it.

And the State will assuredly exercise its functions and ignore religious differences amongst its citizens.

Dr. Vaughan, whose statesmanlike mind is scarcely equalled by any clergyman in the Established Church, has declared it as his opinion that Church people must prepare themselves for a speedy, and a scarcely gradual demolition of all that has been distinctive, all that has been exceptionally advantageous in their position. Dr. Vaughan also recalls the hitherto unreported words of Dr. Jeune, late Bishop of Peterborough, in which the Bishop was accustomed to say, in reference to the probable disestablishment of the Church, "If I live ten years longer, I shall be the last Bishop of Peterborough." Thus, one by one, the men of most moral influence in the Establishment are giving up the idea of State-Churchism and preparing the minds of Episcopalians for the inevitable day which is as yet only slowly dawning upon them.

We don't altogether like to dwell upon the defects even of the Church that claims superiority over us. Yet it seems to us that when a clergyman, such as Mr. Haines, vicar of St. George's, Wigan, who has been in the habit of receiving 100*l.* a year for the support of a curate from the Pastoral Aid Society, is threatened with the withdrawal of that aid because he has lectured against the Irish Church, it is as well to remind even Mr. Haines, greatly as we admire his moral courage and persistency, that the Church Pastoral Aid Society is, in this instance, nothing but a representative of State-Churchism. It is State-Churchism on a small—a very small—scale. And so, when we read the following in even a Church newspaper, we gather that there are abuses inevitable to the system which even Churchmen could not conceal. Such as these, reported in the *Guardian* :—

At the present time the following churches in the City of London are closed, ostensibly, of course for repairs :—St. Margaret's, Lothbury; Rev. T. J. Rowsell, rector, value 1,000*l.* and house. Mr. Rowsell succeeded the late Dean of Ripon, and each year since his appointment has the church been closed for six or eight weeks. For what? St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street; Rev. R. Dear, rector, 800*l.*, non-resident—organ is being repaired. St. Michael Bassishaw, Basinghall-

street; Rev. J. B. McCaul, A.K.C., rector, non-resident—the tower is being repaired and the outside walls whitened. St. Michael's, Wood-street; Rev. C. Hume, rector, non-resident. St. Alban's, Wood-street; Rev. H. J. Cummins, rector, non-resident. St. Matthew, Friday-street; Rev. W. S. Simpson, rector, resident. St. Peter-le-Poer, Old Broad-street; Rev. Dr. Vivian, rector, non-resident, value 1,500*l.* St. Giles's, Cripplegate; Rev. P. P. Gilbert, vicar, non-resident. St. Swithin's, Cannon-street; Rev. E. Alfrey, non-resident,—church being repaired. St. Mildred's, Poultry; Rev. W. Murchin, rector, non-resident—has been closed for months. St. Michael's, Cornhill; Rev. T. W. Wrench, rector, non-resident. St. Ehelburga, Bishopsgate-street; Rev. J. M. Rodwell, rector, non-resident—closed for three weeks; and until last Friday, St. Edmund, King and Martyr, Lombard-street; Rev. P. G. Hill, rector, non-resident—was closed, but as Mr. Lyne has returned from Scotland it is reopened.

From another number of the same paper, in an article contributed, no doubt, by a hand which writes with considerable authority, we find an authentication of the general statement that Church Sunday-schools are rapidly declining. The National Society has just completed its inquiries upon this subject, and the result is thus given :—

The attendance of the young in Church Sunday-schools has greatly declined during the ten years between the dates of the society's two inquiries. Few persons can fail to notice this; a few, perhaps, will not regret it; many, however, will prepare themselves to think seriously of the possibility of their Church's waning influence. The temperaments of men are various, and their opinions vary in proportion. The sanguine man sees things through a different haze from that which parts them from the eyes of men either nervous or phlegmatic. The decline in the attendance at Church of England Sunday-schools during the ten years between the National Society's inquiries is not so much seen when the numbers of scholars are not compared with the populations at the two periods. The falling off is, in fact, not so much absolute as relative. In every county (Durham, perhaps, excepted) the attendance at Church day-schools has much more than kept pace with the increase in the population; this is not the case, however, with Sunday-schools, and of course the population must be the basis of the comparison. Selecting here, and there a few English counties, we shall compress into a short tabular statement specimens of the decline in Church Sunday-school attendance which is now taking place over almost the whole of the country :—

	Proportion of Population in Church Sunday Schools in 1856-7.	Proportion of Population in Church Sunday Schools in 1866-7.
1. Lancashire ...	1 in 18'4	1 in 15'2
2. Hertfordshire ...	1 in 12'7	1 in 13'6
3. Cheshire ...	1 in 18'2	1 in 17'8
4. Cambridgeshire ...	1 in 15'3	1 in 14'0
5. Berkshire ...	1 in 10'9	1 in 11'3
6. Buckinghamshire ...	1 in 10'9	1 in 11'3
7. Bedfordshire ...	1 in 10'8	1 in 11'6
8. Northumberland ...	1 in 35'4	1 in 38'1
9. Staffordshire ...	1 in 16'2	1 in 24'1
10. Oxfordshire ...	1 in 10'3	1 in 11'2
11. Sussex ...	1 in 15'4	1 in 17'4
12. Gloucestershire ...	1 in 13'9	1 in 15'1
13. Worcestershire ...	1 in 16'6	1 in 17'7

The writer of this article adds that the causes of the decline of Church Sunday-schools may well engage a Churchman's anxious thought. We should think so, too!

We regret to see amongst our obituary this week the death of the Rev. J. E. Yeadon, Baptist minister of Whitechurch. Some months ago we received a letter from Mr. Yeadon which indicated, with prophetic instinct, his declining health. Mr. Yeadon, in his "Nonconformity Vindicated," written in reply to Archdeacon Allen, had proved himself to be capable of very great service to the Nonconformists of England. He was not suffered to render this. We have, however, the assurance that he has done, and is still doing, his Master's work.

DR. VAUGHAN ON THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH.

(From the *Doncaster Gazette*.)

It will be remembered that at a recent meeting of the seatholders of St. George's Church, Dr. Scholfield and Mr. C. W. Hatfield declined to ask the vestry for a rate. On the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, vicar, it was unanimously resolved to raise the sum hitherto obtained from rates by voluntary offertories to be made once a month or as often as was found necessary. On Sunday last the first of these collections was made, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan in the evening delivered an able sermon, in which he touched upon the future prospects of the Church Establishment. He chose for his text 2 Kings xii. 7, "Why repair ye not the breaches of the house?" This, he explained in introduction, was a question put by one of the Kings of Judah to the high priest expostulating with him for not having carried out his plan for the repairs of the temple which had fallen into great dilapidation under the idolatrous reign of Athalia, the queen mother. His hearers, he proceeded, would all perceive why he had chosen that text on the occasion of making the first collection for the substantial repairs of the church. It was true that in Christian times it was not the fabric but the congregation which constituted the church and temple of God. Nevertheless, there must be a place if there was to be worship, therefore, he was not afraid to apply to that church—he meant the building itself—the expostulation of the

text, "Why repair ye not the breaches of the house?" He had no anxiety as to the result: he believed that the periodical offerings of the congregation on that monthly occasion would be almost, or perhaps, quite equal to those which they made for any work of piety or charity, and he might remind them that there was especial reason why their offerings should be large in the first instance, inasmuch as already four months of the current year were gone by, and they had to supply in eight months the resources of twelve. But he felt entire security that they would never allow those who undertook the office of their churchwardens to incur any responsibility, but such as they carefully guaranteed to them. Dr. Vaughan then, turning to the more general question, pointed to the fact that they had never in that place, certainly not for many years past, laid a compulsory Church-rate: they had always allowed those who objected to the rate to refuse payment. Even while the law expressly warranted the rate, they had never taken the advantage of it against those who declined it. Thus far they might regard the new act as only confirming their own local custom. But there were two differences. They could no longer carry with them the influence of an unenforced power, for now it was lawful to refuse. Again they could no longer extend the payment over the whole town, nor hope to enlist in the work of reparation or maintenance the sympathies of an entire population. It became necessary, therefore, that they should look to the congregation alone, and ask those only to support who really loved and used the house of God. Such was the explanation of the present appeal, and if on future occasions it were commonly made to them in silence without any special enforcement from the pulpit, he hoped they would all register it in their minds as a just claim, and not suffer these periodical gatherings to lose their interest or fall in their amount. But now he would read the remonstrance of the text as applying not so much to the fabric, but to three larger and more sacred topics—the congregation, the church, and the soul. The building, he said, was only valuable for the sake of its inmates. When they were asked, "Why repair ye not the breaches of the house?" they might indeed look up to their broken pinnacles, on their not water-tight roof, on their falling patchwork stone flowers. But after all these were not the real things. These altogether made not the house, for the house in these gospel days was the community, the congregation, the living body within. How was it with these? Were there no breaches there visible, not to the eye of flesh, but to one who saw in secret? Was there not a too great disproportion between the real and the nominal worshippers? Was it not lamentable that so many should come together at that one service to listen to music or preaching when so few were present at any other service? So few gathered to pray or praise at other times? So few to break the holy bread or drink the sacred wine? Was not this one of those breaches of the house—the spiritual house—which needed repairing among them? But this carried him to a wider field, that which he had called, not the congregation, but the church. And here, as was natural in these quickly moving times, his thoughts turned to their own Church, that communion which they had heretofore known as the Church of England by law established. So rapid had been the course of events in late years, and exceptionally so in this last year of all, that Church people, he felt sure, must prepare themselves for a speedy, a scarcely gradual demolition of all that had been distinctive in their national position. An eminent man, an excellent bishop, who had been laid in his grave two days before, had been wont to say, "If I live ten years I shall be the last Bishop of Peterborough." It was more than probable, Dr. Vaughan said, that some of his younger hearers that evening might live not only to see what was called the Church of England thrown altogether upon voluntary offerings for its maintenance—in which case some of them might remember in old age the first collection made in their parish church for the repairs of its fabrics, and the expenses of its services—but also that day when it would at least be an open, and, perhaps, a doubtful question to whom should belong the churches themselves, and the glebe houses; whether indeed there should be left to the old Church of England, as we might still fondly call it, any vestige of the legal standing which had made her hitherto the calm shelter of her own children, the admiring wonder of foreigners, and the mark of obloquy or envy—as the case might be—to thousands of her domestic enemies. "I am far from regarding this prospect," he said, "be it far or near, with unmixed alarm or dismay. I have never believed that the 'Establishment,' as such, was Christ's Church in England, or that the withdrawal of the favour of the State would be the putting out in our communion of the Divine Shekinah. It is not so much for the Church that I fear, for I firmly believe Christ's words, 'Lo, I am with you always'; but I do fear a little for the State when it ceases to have religion. I do fear something for the average tone of the religion in our cottages and in our palaces when there is no longer one form of worship which has upon it the stamp of pedigree and custom, when it is an evenly balanced question with every man, and with every family, whither shall I go this Lord's day for God's worship—whither, or whether any whither? I fear that there will be more and more in many houses of a cold indifferent scepticism, a careless education and a godless life. I fear that more and more may reach old age ignorant of the Saviour, and go to their graves without any sure and certain hope of resurrection to eternal life. For the Church itself I fear not. In so far as the Church of England so called has had Christ in her and God with her, she is indestructible and immortal. In so far as she has trusted in outward advantage, and suffered herself

in her priests or in her people to become sluggish, lukewarm, contemptuous or virtually persecuting, so far let a change into adversity—God grant—reform her. The great question for all of us in our several stations, more especially in the days which are now coming, or almost come upon our Church, must be this one of the text, 'Why repair ye not the breaches of the house?' Could not the priests ask it of themselves? Are they participating in the advantages of an Establishment, and negligent of that personal industry, that individual self-sacrifice, which alone can justify endowment, maintain their position, or do their work? If the Established Church of England as such be swept away, then along with it will go idle, inconsistent, scandalous ministers; those who are to serve at God's altar afterwards must be only such as are respected by their people. Might it not have to be said that England was gaining as much as she had lost by ceasing to have an endowed and established ministry, inasmuch as quite as often as not, the parish minister was indolent and unworthy, or inefficient. This is the way in which the priests must set themselves to repair the temple breaches. To what end," he asked, "does the Church exist amongst us? To what purpose these almost magnificent vestments and rituals, cathedral churches and elaborate minstrelsy? Does it mean anything or nothing? If it represents in symbol and form the sins of man's soul, and the absolute necessity of a Divine communion, then prove it by the using. Do not talk of the duty of the State, of the right of the Church to apostolic succession, and an authorised ministry, and never use any. When the Church of England ceases, with our will or without it, to be an established, privileged, or favoured Church at all, then how many of you will be found to come forward in its maintenance, how many of you will worship with her when there is no longer any traditional or conventional propriety in doing so? How many will accept their position under God's providence as only one out of fifty or one hundred denominations; treating with all respect and charity, others who follow not with them; and yet for them thus to become the more earnest and devout Churchmen, in proportion as State aid and legal endowment become things of the past, things it may be of remote and almost forgotten history." Meanwhile, he proceeded, he would ask those Churchmen there assembled that evening, were they half as liberal in giving for the maintenance of their Church as were many bodies of Nonconformists in offerings for theirs? Let them look about them in this matter, and show that they valued their Church in giving bountifully in her behalf. If the Church was what they professed it to be, surely it was worth something of self-sacrifice to maintain it in its efficiency; but they knew that there were many amongst them to whom the Church cost nothing. On one pretext or another they evaded all her burdens. They grudged the very rents of their sittings, and if these rents were exchanged to-morrow—as he would they were—for offertories, still they would give nothing. These things ought not so to be. By this grudging, ungenerous spirit they were drawing down upon themselves as a judgment the sentence of disestablishment and disendowment. Might they count no money better spent than that which was given for the repair of the breaches of that house—meaning by the house not only or chiefly the fabric, but rather the purpose for which the fabric stood—the edification and salvation of human souls. Above all, let them see that they really, earnestly, industriously used the means of grace afforded them. "What would not they give," he asked, "who are gone away from us by disease or accident, impenitent, unredeemed, for one such feast of love as was accepted this morning by but six-and-twenty souls! for one such opportunity as we have enjoyed this evening of drawing nigh to the Throne of Grace through our Divine Lord." Dr. Vaughan then closed his sermon by an application of the subject to the individual soul. For the soul itself was the true temple, and it too had its "breaches." The temple too often suffered its altar fire to go out as it were, and allowed darkness that might be felt to enter its chambers, making unbelievers sometimes say, "If that be faith, give me reason; if that be piety, give me conscience; if that indeed be religion, let me know only the heathen's revelation of good sense, good nature, and elevated self-love." Might it please God by some one of His thousand, His myriad agencies, to make them feel, to bring them on their knees in hearty repentance before Him, and then, even as it was written, humbling themselves first under His mighty hand, at last to exalt them in due time.

THE PRESS ON DR. VAUGHAN'S SERMON.

The *Times* expatiates on Dr. Vaughan's greatness and his fitness to estimate the popular position of the Church of England, and indicates the true direction of the present inquiry—

What hold has the Church of England on the people that make our food and clothing, and do all the hard work of this vast community? How stands the Church with the millions? The millions of this country will eventually govern it, and the Church need fear nothing so long as it stands with them. Dr. Vaughan doubts whether it may reckon with certainty on the possession of its churches, its parsonages, and its glebes, let alone its endowments. It appears to us that, had his speculations gone in the right direction, he would not have broached such a misgiving at all, and he would have spared us the ill omen of disjoining the fabrics from the people, or rather of assuming that the Church of England might one day be in possession of neither. Let us hear no more of churches, parsonages, and endowments, and ask only whether the Church has the people. There is more in that question than meets a careless eye; because if the Church has not the people, as some

ingenious manipulators of returns confidently assert, then, in the presence of that great and fatal loss, we may endure the lesser loss of acres, brick, and stone. There is no use in fretting ourselves about Irish endowment and Irish establishment, because the people for whom they were have gone from us long ago, and will not return. What comfort is there in the empty crib and the idle toy? Why talk of the nursery when the child has gone and the nurse has found employment elsewhere? If the Church people are the great majority, as we believe them to be in spite of some remarkable arguments to the contrary, they will either retain the material belongings or find no difficulty in replacing them. All these points rest with the people themselves. It was the people who came over at the Reformation and founded the Church of England on its present basis.

Whatever the Church of England owes to her present advantageous position—and she cannot but owe much—must go with the wreck when the institutions have foundered in the approaching storm.

This particular loss Dr. Vaughan tries to measure and estimate, and for this bestows the tribute of a fond regret. The Church of England will clear itself from that wreck, and pursue its course as a branch of the Catholic Church. We expect more than this, and we beg to offer reasons for our hope. The Church of England is not national because it is established, but established because it is national; and we venture to predict that should it be disestablished by the most violent measures a doubly or trebly reformed Parliament is capable of—aye, if the House of Lords be reformed also—it will still continue the Church of England, we say not *Dei gratia*, but *hominum voluntate*. To a very great extent, indeed, in our large towns and populous districts, the Church of England derives not the slightest perceptible gain from her Establishment, while of endowment she often has none. But under those conditions she holds her ground as the national Church—we say advisedly the national Church, for it may be admitted without the least damage to our present purpose that religious inquiry and spiritual excitement more generally lead the persons affected away from the Church of England in the first instance. This we may admit to be the case in the great majority of examples in the higher and lower classes; the higher middle classes being, we apprehend, the strongest and best "feeder" of the Church of England. But inquiry must settle at last in some conclusion or other; excitement must wear itself out; and it finally devolves upon the sceptics or the neophytes to choose between one community and another. The Church of England comes in for her full share even of these spiritual waifs and strays. Upon the whole she fares well in the final division of spiritual booty, even though her stiff and ponderous accountments unfit her for the rush or the *mêlée*. But as she has fared so she will continue to fare. If changes bring her loss, they will also bring gain. We seem pretty well to measure how much she will lose, but by no means her possible increase of spirit, energy, power, and success. The benefit of a splendid and highly-titled Establishment is very much confined to places, to classes, to cliques, and to families, to the owners of patronage and the possessors of influence. Of course they will lose something—that is, all they cannot commute into solid cash. But the many, we humbly think, will not lose so much as either the friends or the foes of the Church of England seem to anticipate.

The *Daily News* suspects that few readers, whether Churchmen or Nonconformists, will be prepared for the very clear and positive language in which the Vicar of Doncaster has stated his expectations with regard to the future of the Church of England. And yet the ranks of the English clergy do not contain a man of sounder judgment, calmer temper, or more devoted loyalty to the Church than Dr. Vaughan, who "feels sure that Church people must prepare themselves for a speedy, a scarcely gradual demolition of all that has been distinctive, all that has been exceptionally advantageous in their position." Disestablishment and disendowment of the Church are what he distinctly foresees, and he is far from regarding this prospect with unmixed alarm or dismay, although he fears something for the State when it ceases to have a religion. Dr. Vaughan believes in the advantages of an Established Church, but he believes also that in the order of Providence those advantages are about to be withdrawn. It is very remarkable that one clergyman after another should be expressing the same opinion, and that the belief should be strongest in men of the greatest insight. It would be interesting to inquire into the grounds of such a belief. We know what answer Mr. Disraeli and his partisans would give. They would point to one or two eminent individuals and an active society as the cause of uneasiness; they would say that the English Establishment was only endangered by a factious combination, and would find in that supposed fact an imperative reason why every good Churchman should vote for Tory candidates. Every moderately informed Englishman, however, knows that the position of the Church of England is safe so long as she commands the confidence of the nation. The supposition that the Church would be disestablished in the name of a theory, or by the efforts of a school, is idle. The Rev. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne has given the clue to the feeling which constitutes the real danger to the Church in a recently published letter. He observes that the Established Church was adopted by the nation to maintain a great national principle, to which it has proved unfaithful. "It is to me," he writes, "very great folly to argue that the Church of England has loyally upheld the faith of Protestants, and if her last covenant with the State was to do this, there is abundance of proof that she has broken its terms, and at this moment appears determined to go further in the same direction." It is this terrible conviction, spreading wider and striking deeper every day, and not the attacks of the Liberation Society, which is undermining the position of the Church of England.

LECTURES ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. J. LAWRENCE GANE, of the Middle Temple, London, has been by request delivering further lectures on the Irish Church in various parts of East Derbyshire, a new division of that county, which is being contested by two Liberals and two Tories. The Liberal candidates are the Hon. Mr. Strutt, son of Lord Belper, and the Hon. Capt. Egerton, son-in-law of the Duke of Devonshire. The Tory candidates are local squires, Messrs. Burnell and Turbutt, in whose behalf the clergy of the district are very active—preaching, lecturing, canvassing, and distributing bills.

On Monday week, Mr. GANE gave a lecture to a crowded audience in the Town-hall, Alfreton. The chair was occupied by Mr. CHAS. SEELY, jun., one of the candidates for Nottingham, who referred to the entire rebuilding of the parish church at Alfreton as a sign of what would occur in Ireland when the Protestants were left to depend on their own religious zeal. The *Derbyshire Courier* states that Mr. Gane's address "was varied by humour and anecdote, which not only enlivened the address but gave it point and illustration. Throughout the lecture, with the exception of a few noisy interruptions, which Mr. Gane bore with marked courtesy and good temper, he was listened to with the most rapt attention, and rewarded most frequently with the most enthusiastic cheering." At the conclusion, the Rev. JOHN WILSON, curate of Alfreton, addressed the meeting. He said he was favourable to Irish disestablishment, but not to disendowment. A friend of his in the diocese of Durham has built a church at a cost of 15,000*l.*—would it be fair to disendow that church? In plain words, Mr. Gladstone wanted to disendow Mr. Disraeli—hence the Irish Church proposal. Other speakers followed on the same side, including the Rev. JNO. WOOD, of Ripley, who complained that the State should attempt to interfere with Church property with a title of 300 years, whilst twenty-five years gave a title to a Dissenting chapel for ever. Mr. GANE replied to the several arguments and questions advanced on the other side, amid loud applause. Mr. ROBERTS proposed that in the opinion of this meeting the policy of disestablishing and disendowing the Church in Ireland is both just and desirable. (Cheers.) Mr. WILLIAMSON seconded the motion, which was carried by an overwhelming majority.

On Tuesday Mr. GANE gave a lecture at Clay Cross to a large audience, Chas. Binns, Esq., in the chair. The lecturer traced the history of Ireland from the time of the Union, and then proceeded to deal at length with the question of the Established Church in that country. He pointed out how it was the Church of the minority, and what enormous sums were paid to its clergy. The lecture, which was of a most exhaustive character, was listened to with much attention. As no questions were asked, the CHAIRMAN said he presumed all were satisfied, and concurred in what had been advanced. Votes of thanks were given to the chairman and the lecturer, and hearty cheers for Captain Egerton and Mr. Strutt, and for Mr. Gladstone.

On Wednesday evening, a lecture was delivered in the large room at the Angel Inn, Eekington, the headquarters of the Liberal Committee, by Mr. GANE. J. WELLS, Esq., Chairman of the Liberal Committee at Eekington, briefly introduced the lecturer, who was received with cheers. Votes of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman, and the expression of a determination to support the Liberal candidates, concluded the proceedings.

On Thursday Mr. Gane was at Dronfield, where the Town-hall was taken and a large audience assembled. H. MAY, Esq., occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer in an appropriate speech in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church policy. The lecture on the same subject was attentively listened to and very cordially received, after which the chairman invited any person present to put questions, but no person seemed inclined to do so, and one of the audience assured him that they were "all of one mind." Dr. HASLAM proposed—

That this meeting, having heard the eloquent advocacy of Mr. Gane on the question of disestablishing the Irish Church, is of opinion that Mr. Gladstone's policy is sound and just, and it is our duty to support him in the best way we can, by returning members for this division who will support him in the House of Commons. (Applause.)

He thought Mr. Gane had given a thorough *quietus* to the assertions which had been made on the State dealing with the property of the Church, which had been designated as an act of spoliation. He agreed with the arguments which had been put forth on the Queen's Coronation Oath, which had completely upset the old story set about by the Tory party. Mr. CAMM seconded the motion, and, on being put to the meeting, every hand, with the exception of four, was held up in its favour. The CHAIRMAN, amidst loud applause, announced that the motion was carried unanimously. He then proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was adopted with enthusiasm. Mr. GANE having replied, called upon the meeting to give three cheers for Mr. Gladstone, which was heartily responded to.

On Wednesday evening the Rev. C. BURROWS, Congregational minister, delivered a lecture on the Irish Church at Holymoorside, near Chesterfield, in the same division of Derbyshire. The meeting was held in the schoolroom belonging to the works of S. Manlove, Esq., who occupied the chair on the occasion. The elaborate lecture was received with great enthusiasm, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Burrows cordially given. No questions were asked.

Mr. MARK PRICE, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on the Irish Church in the Music Hall, Leamington, on Thursday night. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Williams, the president of the local branch of the National Reform

Union, the meeting having been convened by that body. The hall was densely thronged with a respectable body of tradesmen and working men, and throughout the proceedings the deepest interest was evinced in the sentiments of the lecturer. At the close Mr. T. SPANON, of Warwick, moved a resolution, pledging the meeting to vote only for those candidates who were prepared to support the disestablishment of the Irish Church, which was unanimously supported. Mr. A. HOLMES informed the meeting that in a few days he hoped to see the names of two good candidates in the Liberal interest placed before the electors.

On Thursday evening, the 3rd inst., a lecture was delivered in Messrs. Cowban's shed, Burnley, Lancashire, to a crowded meeting, by the Rev. PHILLIP HAINES, of Wigan (Church of England clergyman). JOHN MASSEY, Esq., occupied the chair. The lecturer was in favour of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, and refuted the argument advanced against the Suspensory Bill. At the conclusion of the lecture the chairman called upon Mr. SHAW, the Liberal candidate for the borough, who also addressed the meeting on the Irish Church. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Dublin commenced his triennial visitation of the united diocese on Thursday, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. After the usual services, his Grace delivered his charge to the clergy on the state and present position of the Church in Ireland. The leading topic in his Grace's discourse was, of course, the threatened measure for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, which the Archbishop reviewed in its various aspects, both as to the measure itself, the manner in which it was proposed to carry it into effect, and its religious and political effects, both on this country and in the empire at large. His Grace was of opinion that what passed through the minds of those who swelled the majority in favour of the Suspensory Bill might be described in these words:—"There is a general cry through this almost terrified land that something must be done. So long as Irish outrages were shut up within Irish limits they were bad; but now, when they have overflowed into England, they are intolerable. Any measure will be welcome to the English people which professes to secure to them an immunity from these; for some measure, in their terror, they must have. Suppose we try the destruction of the Irish Church Establishment." His Grace argued, in opposition to this proposal, that as Roman Catholics did not want the money for themselves, their desire to take it from Protestants was merely to have the satisfaction of seeing them reduced to straits. In the historic life of nations there was no way of escaping from the dominion of the past. The whole political and social framework of the kingdom, including royalty itself, might be termed a "badge of conquest." The possession of seven-eighths of the soil by Protestant landlords was a greater badge of conquest than the Church. A large portion of the Church's property had been laboriously accumulated since the Reformation. If a large sum had been left for the cultivation of astronomy during the time when the vortices and cycles and epicycles of the Ptolemaic system were in vogue, would the followers of those errors, or the disciples of Copernicus and Newton, represent the true line of succession to the endowment? The State was committed to the faith by the Reformation quite as unreservedly as the Church. If the fewness of the numbers of Churchmen and Protestants in Ireland was complained of, it should be recollected that the progress of the Church had been checked by a hideous catastrophe—"nothing short of a tearing up by the roots and trampling in blood and mire of all that had been previously accomplished." Forty thousand Protestants were massacred in 1641; these would, according to the rate of increase of the population in Ireland, have quadrupled or quintupled. "He believed that among vast numbers of the Roman Catholic population in Ireland there was an apprehension of the true character of the benefits of the death of Christ, and an abnegation of any other merits save His, which would be much more rarely found among the Roman Catholics of Spain and Italy," and it was due to the "unconscious leavening of the presence and teaching of the Protestant Church." His Grace denied that the destruction of the Established Church would be a message of goodwill or justice. It would be a message of wrong and offence to the whole Protestant population. Conciliate the Roman Catholic priesthood the change would not. They "would never allow the Roman Catholic population to be thoroughly reconciled to Imperial rule. They would maintain a simmering discontent—not a Fenian boiling over of the caldron; above all, if it should be made manifest next year that sooner or later anything, and in the end everything, could be gotten thereby. His Grace complained of the "levity and precipitation" with which the measure had been pressed forward, without allowing those who were to be affected by it to prepare for its consequences, or adapt the Irish Church to the voluntary principle.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY ON THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

Apocryph of Dr. Vaughan's letter, Lord Harrowby writes to the *Times*, pointing out the folly of coupling the question of English and Irish disestablishment, and almost making light of the separation of Church and State on this side the Channel. His lordship holds that the promise that the gates of hell shall never prevail against the Church, does not contain the assurance

that the Church shall never suffer, shall never be diminished, shall remain pure—nay, shall not in particular countries be absolutely extinguished. He goes on to say:—

To a lay Churchman (and many a Nonconformist shares the feeling), what is the great interest which attaches him to the Established Church of his fathers? That it covers the soil of his country with a network of organisation which, however imperfect, he thinks cannot be replaced by the action of any voluntary body or bodies—an organisation having for its object to train in morals and religion all who do not voluntarily exclude themselves from its ministrations, covering a surface which the voluntary bodies admit regretfully they cannot cover; pure and simple, until lately and rarely, in its ritual, and, until lately and rarely, sufficiently definite in its doctrines, embracing a large range of Protestant belief, and protesting against the corruptions of Rome. He knows that in this national work some 20,000 men are engaged, though not without their faults, yet of a character and of an education such as no other Church has ever been able to produce. He knows the services which they have rendered and are increasingly rendering to his country. He knows how they are toiling in conjunction with their brother laymen, and with men of other communions, and not altogether unsuccessfully, to meet the moral, religious, and intellectual demands of a growing population, and in some degree to overtake past deficiencies. He does not think that the best way of forwarding this great national work is to confiscate the four millions a year, or thereabouts, which form the not excessive provision for these great national necessities—funds which belong to no one else, and which are a burden to no one—and to start afresh upon the difficult task of providing for growing wants by the destruction of the provision already made and insufficient.

Further, he knows that no country in Europe, except France in a moment of delirium, has ever tried the experiment of a Government without an endowed and established clergy; and that even in the United States of America, with all their advantages, with all the energies of their character and their peculiar condition, the result is not quite such as to make us envy the success.

Over and above all this, the lay Churchman may or may not have convictions high and deep of the authority, the Divine authority of his Church to command his faith, his allegiance, and his support; but, in any case, as a citizen and a Christian, he cannot feel himself indifferent to the idea of his countrymen and fellow-Christians being deprived of so inestimable a contribution to their moral, social, religious, and intellectual welfare as the ministrations of their Established Church.

If the people were to be allowed to "perish for want of knowledge" it would be poor comfort to him, as a citizen, to be told that the Church does not depend on earthly provisions and cannot die.

THE REPRESENTATION OF EAST DEVON AND THE IRISH CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

In East Devon, as elsewhere, the great question of the day is being constantly agitated in connection with the coming election. Torquay, which has become a large and important portion of the county constituency, has been the scene of considerable agitation, the Conservatives having brought down a champion orator, the Rev. Joseph Bardsley, and the Liberals have responded by securing the Rev. Charles Williams, of Southampton, to lecture in favour of disestablishment. The sixth lecture was delivered at Torquay on Monday evening last, when Mr. Bardsley replied on "the whole case" as previously set out by himself and his opponent. On this occasion the interest of the people of Torquay and neighbourhood reached to such a pitch that the proceedings were prolonged from between six and seven o'clock in the evening to between one and two next morning, when the meeting broke up in disorder, the frequent uproar culminating in a decided refusal to allow Mr. Bardsley to speak after he had impugned the veracity of Mr. Williams in quotation. There were nearly 2,000 people present, and the meeting was perhaps the largest and most demonstrative ever known in the locality. The lecture lasted two and a half hours, and the discussion between the two gentlemen went on amidst continual and alternate cheering and hissing. Mr. William Kitson, the old and talented manorial electioneering agent of Sir Lawrence Palk, occupied the chair, as announced, but could scarcely gain a hearing, the expedient of admission to this meeting by tickets, the presence of nine or ten policemen, and other circumstances, having completely excited the popular feeling against him. There was a strong representative body of the Liberal party present, intending to move a resolution in favour of Mr. Gladstone's policy, as had been previously carried at the public and no-ticket meetings, but there was no opportunity. Sir Lawrence Palk and Lord Courtenay, the Conservative candidates for the division, have addressed the "electors of Torquay" at an afternoon packed meeting in a room which would only hold 300, and have decidedly refused to come again that the 1,200 electors of the place might fairly hear their address. At Brixham and Paignton their meetings were uninteresting, although, as at Torquay, an amendment was proposed, but that at Newton was a lively affair. An amendment of want of confidence was carried, and they retreated hastily and discomfited. The Torquay Liberals pointedly invited them to attend a meeting of electors and non-electors on Tuesday evening last, but they refused. However, the meeting was held and attended by upwards of 1,500 persons, and passed off one of the most enthusiastic and orderly of political demonstrations. Mr. G. Edmonstone presided, and the meeting was addressed by a number of local Liberal gentlemen of position and influence. After having listened to a brief speech by the Rev. Mr. Williams, with complete unanimity and great enthusiasm a resolution

was carried as follows:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the political sentiments of the electors in the district of Tor Moham have not, in reference to the approaching election, been hitherto fairly ascertained. 2. That we believe the sentiments of a great majority of voters here are not in favour of returning two Conservative members to Parliament. 3. That on the appearance of an eligible Liberal candidate, this meeting will use its utmost efforts to ensure his return." The resolution was moved by Mr. H. C. Marsh Phillips, J.P., who indignantly denied a statement circulated by the Conservatives, that he had left his party, declaring that such accusations almost made him doubt his own identity. It was seconded by Mr. E. Vivian, M.A., J.P., recently the Liberal candidate for St. Ives. The other speakers were Messrs. John Harvey, Murray, and Raby. It was stated that there were two gentlemen with whom the local Liberal association were in communication, but at any rate one Liberal candidate would speedily be brought forward, and would determinedly contest the election. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Williams and the chairman.

The curate of a Ritualistic church in the neighbourhood of Warwick, with the vicar's two daughters, have just gone over to Rome.

A CASE OF PLURALISM AT MANCHESTER is exciting some discontent. The bishop has appointed the archdeacon (Durnford) to the vacant canonry in the cathedral, worth 600*l.* a year. Before that the poor archdeacon was struggling on a pittance of 2,200*l.* per annum, derived from two other livings.

AN OFFENDING CLERGYMAN ADMONISHED.—Some time ago the Rev. J. Knapp, of St. John's, Portsea, had the audacity to preach at the opening of a new Nonconformist Church (Dr. Winalow's) at Brighton. The act was a generous one, but the sin, according to ecclesiastical authority, was very grievous, and the Bishop of Chichester has inhibited him from again officiating in the diocese until he shall have purged himself "of his offence."

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH CHURCH PROPERTY QUESTION.—Mr. Gladstone has caused the following letter to be sent to a person who had asked him what he proposed to do with the revenues of the Irish Church:—"Mr. Gladstone desires to acknowledge the favour of your letter of the 22nd, and in reply to the question therein contained, to state that he has many times publicly stated that in his opinion the disposable property of the Irish Church should not, when it is disestablished, be employed in the endowment of any other Church. Mr. Gladstone fears that those few who are unaware of this are perhaps not very willing to be informed."

THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN AND THE IRISH CHURCH.—At a special meeting of the Corporation of Dublin, held on Monday, it was resolved, on the motion of Sir John Gray, M.P., by a majority of thirty-two to ten, to address the Queen, praying her Majesty to take such measures as may be requisite to hasten the advent of peace, universal loyalty, unity, and prosperity in the kingdom by facilitating the disendowment and disestablishment of the Church of the minority. A further motion of Sir John Gray, pledging the council not to "elevate to any office of dignity or honour within its control any member who declined to pledge himself to advocate the principles contained in the address," was objected to by the Conservatives as intended to operate against the freedom of election to the next mayoralty, and as being in contravention of the Municipal Reform Act, but, on a division, was carried by twenty-nine to twenty. The meeting was of an excited character throughout.

THE CHURCH IN WALES.—A Welsh clergyman, the Rev. P. C. Ellis, of Llanfairfechan, is in a panic at the prospect of the rule which is sought to be applied to the Irish Church being declared to be the rule which ought likewise to apply to the Established Church in the Principality. At a recent clerical meeting, Mr. Ellis is reported by a local Tory newspaper to have said that he believed "if the Church of Ireland were disestablished, it would be a just judgment upon the clergy of that Church for its shortcomings; and he was convinced that investigation would show that the clergy of the Church in this country had fallen as far short of their duty as their brethren in Ireland. He trembled to think what the report of the state of the Church in Wales would disclose, as he believed its position was worse than that of the Church in Ireland. He had it on the authority of a gentleman in that room that the Church in Wales could not claim more than about 7 per cent. of the population, whereas the proportion of Churchmen in Ireland was 13 per cent. If the Church in Ireland was to be disestablished because she had one only in five and a-half of the population, what, he asked, was to become of the Church in Wales, which could claim only one in fifteen? If the Church in Ireland were to go down, the Church in Wales must surely follow."

PERSECUTION OF BELGIAN PROTESTANTS.—An extraordinary trial of seven colliers for causing the death of two fellow-workmen by ill-treatment has just taken place at Antwerp. A band of those men, headed by one Nessels, appear for a long time to have exercised a most atrocious tyranny over some of their companions. The motives for their cruelty were chiefly religious, the victims being Protestants, and their torturers Catholics. The punishment inflicted was a sort of crucifixion; that is to say, a cross was made by nailing two planks together in the form of an X, to which the sufferers were suspended, bound with cords at their hands and feet, until they should do homage to the Virgin. One of the men who had died, named Steenbergen, had also been burnt with a hot iron, and then plunged in water. This treatment brought on a violent fever, which terminated

in death. The ringleader, Nessels, inspired such terror among the other workmen that when in court before his gaze the witnesses trembled and hesitated to speak, and the judge at length ordered him to be placed in a position where he could not see them. The whole of the evidence was given with great reluctance, and several of the witnesses had to be menaced with imprisonment for their wilful reticence. Even a collier named Ceulemans, the father of the second man who had died from the injuries received, only disclosed the names of the men who had exercised the cruelty on his son on the court promising him protection if he were menaced. The accused were now condemned to different terms of imprisonment: Nessels to six years; one to four years; one to eighteen months; two to one year; and two to nine months; with fines in addition varying from 50fr. to 200fr.—*Galignani.*

IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND DISENDOWMENT.—The Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Meath have put forward a "declaration" on the subject of disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church. It is to the effect, "That we regard the Established Church as one of the most unjust and oppressive grievances of our country, and, therefore, that we cordially approve, and will earnestly and vigorously co-operate in every effort for its disendowment and disestablishment." They go on to deny the inference drawn from a previous statement of a portion of the same body.

MR. LYNE IN THE CITY.—Father Ignatius preached on Friday about the blind men at Jericho. In the course of his sermon he said he was very much obliged to the newspapers which had so kindly spoken of him. The notice which so many of them had taken of his services had brought vast numbers of people to attend them; and although such persons might be attracted simply by curiosity, or be mere sightseers, the result to him was all the same, for if the newspapers kindly induced people to come once, he would endeavour to induce them to come again. In conclusion, he remarked that large numbers of persons were in the habit of writing to him, pointing out defects in their lives, and asking for advice, but he seldom met with these persons; for what was the use of people seeking spiritual advice signing their letters "J. F. G." or "J. J. Z.," without stating where they could be found? Some of them might doubtless be amongst those who remained in church after service repenting their sins. To these "Anglo-Catholics" might say, "This will never do; this is too much like Methodism or rant; this is altogether opposed to external proprieties." To such persons he would reply, "Yours are the externals without meaning—miserable, damnable shams."

THE LATE PROTESTANT DEMONSTRATION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A correspondence has been published relating to the attack made on the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone at the Crystal Palace by Mr. Holden, of Birmingham. The first letter is one addressed privately to Lord Fitzwaller, the chairman at the "demonstration," complaining of the comparison of Mr. Gladstone to Judas Iscariot, and calling upon his lordship for a disavowal of any participation in the language used. In reference to this letter his lordship writes from Goodnestone Park as follows:—"Sir,—At a meeting holden at the Crystal Palace on Monday, August the 17th, words were used by one of the speakers, which caused considerable annoyance and disgust to those who were present. In the words to which I allude mention was made of the vile betrayer of our blessed Lord and Saviour in conjunction with the name of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. As chairman of that meeting I have deemed it unnecessary, by any public denial of participation in so unworthy a sentiment on behalf of myself and the very respectable meeting over which I presided, to repudiate the words uttered by the speaker alluded to; but, as I find that there are those who interpret silence into acquiescence in the words used, I feel it my duty, through your columns, to give an entire and unqualified denial of all participation on the part of the meeting in so objectionable and unworthy a sentiment."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP ON THE "NO POPERY" CRY.—On Sunday afternoon Dr. Goss, Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, blessed a new bell and opened a new tower at the Roman Catholic chapel, at South Hill, a place about three miles from Chorley. In referring to the principal question of the day, he said it was supposed that the Catholic bishops and clergy were banded together to pull down the Established Church in Ireland, and when that had been accomplished to pull the Established Church in England down. Now, the Catholic priesthood held aloof from all political matters, and left every Catholic perfectly free to do as he liked. He had been a bishop fourteen years, and during that time he had never interfered in political matters. He had a right to use what influence he had, still he had not done so. He would have every one to know that whoever paid taxes, whether he be Churchman or layman, had a perfect right to use the vote he possessed as he liked, and, although his influence had been solicited during the coming contest, he had preferred to keep himself aloof from those petty blindnesses and jealousies, and left his people to act for themselves. Let every man exercise the vote which the State has given him according to the dictates of his own conscience, and without interference. If any Catholic hears it said that the bishop said that they must vote in a certain way, they must not believe it, for he had never opened his mouth upon the subject more than he had now done. He proceeded to say that he regretted that the cry of "No Popery" had been raised by Mr. Disraeli—a cry which was a disgrace to him and his party; but respect for the sanctuary in which he was prevented him from using

the term which would be sufficiently condemnatory of Mr. Disraeli's conduct.

THE GRAND PAPAL COUNCIL NEXT YEAR.—In regard to the coming Ecumenical Council, we read in the *Weekly Register*:—"Private letters from authentic sources in Rome state that the bishops of the Greek, Armenian, and Nestorian Churches are to be invited to attend the Ecumenical Council, and to take part in the discussions, but not in the voting. The reason for this is that the Catholic Church has always recognised the orders of these Churches to be valid, although they are in schism. On the other hand, there never was any question of inviting the Anglican prelates to attend the Council, because the orders of that communion have always been deemed invalid, and both bishops and clergy looked upon as mere laymen. It is supposed that the Government of Russia will do its utmost to prevent the bishops of the empire from attending the council; for in that country Erastianism pure and simple is the order of the day. The bishops of Greece proper will also very probably be prevented by Russian intrigue from attending; but from all parts of Turkey, Bulgaria, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Syria, a great number of Greek prelates will proceed to Rome."

DR. PUSEY AND MR. BURTON.—Dr. Pusey writes a letter to the *Guardian* in answer to Mr. Burton, in which he says he differs from his friend with reference to Mr. Coleridge's bill.

"Unless," he says, "some change comes over the defenders and assailants of the present constitution of the university, I do not believe that Mr. Coleridge's bill will be defeated." "While I am writing, I see it stated in the *Times* that 'the opening of the universities' is one of the most popular subjects in election speeches; whereas our friends seem to be very little alive to the gravity of the question involved in it. The question of the Irish Establishment absorbs Conservative interest, and yet it is a question of money only. The secularisation of the university awakens next to none. The Irish Church may be more vigorous and healthy than heretofore, though pared of its revenues; the universities would retain their revenues, but be powerless, except for evil. I cannot contend about money as a matter of principle. Riches were never the strength of the Church. Never was she stronger than when Peter said, 'Silver and gold have I none.' Our having endowments is a matter of conscience for the State, which transferred to us most of the college endowments at the Reformation, and which has the power to retain or to withdraw them. To the State I leave it. But if it is proposed to the State to secularise the universities, and make over the office of teaching to whoever may have the hardest head (whatever other qualities he may have), then I think that is our wisdom to say to our legislators, 'Diminish our incomes how you please; but retain to us of the Church of England at least our share; leave us free to ascertain whether those whom we shall choose to fill our offices of teaching hold the Catholic faith, that pure Gospel of Christ which we have received. Force us not to select the future teachers of the youth of England, in despite of our convictions that they will not educate but destroy souls. We are as yet Christian teachers in a Christian land; leave us power to choose those who shall teach the true faith of Christ, and then deal with the rest of our revenues as you please.'"

CONVOCATION IN IRELAND.—Letters appear in the *Evening Mail* from Archdeacon Stopford (Meath) and Archdeacon Martin (Kilmore), in reply to a circular asking the co-operation of the Irish archdeacons in another effort to revive the independent action of Convocation in Ireland. Both dissent from the proposition. Dr. Martin thinks the safety of the Irish Church Establishment would in no way be guaranteed by the meeting of the clergy in Convocation. It "evidently depends on the results of the English elections, or on the conviction of the great body of English Churchmen that the two branches form but one Protestant Episcopal Church." It would tend, he believes, rather to shake than to strengthen this conviction, were Englishmen generally to hear, for the first time, of the decrees and debates of Irish Convocation. The idea would be produced that the Churches are distinct from each other, and have opposing interests. Dr. Martin considers that the Church Congress about to meet in Dublin ought to have afforded a proper opportunity for discussion by clergy and laity upon the interests of the Irish Church; but the managers of the Congress have excluded the subject, which Dr. Martin is not surprised at, as he finds the name of Mr. Gladstone among their vice-presidents. Archdeacon Stopford refuses to admit by implication, the validity of the opinion of the law officers of the Crown in Ireland, that Convocation cannot be summoned by the metropolitans, and adds that "even if a writ were obtained, Convocation could not meet until Parliament met. In the event of a disestablishing bill being introduced early next session there would be no time to organise representative action of the laity, or to form our own judgment how such bill should be dealt with, if it cannot be defeated." He wishes to wait until the highest legal opinions in England are taken as to the validity of the opinions of the Irish law officers and on the whole question of Church representation in Ireland.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE IRISH CHURCH.—I do not say that you can by any measures you may employ wholly exorcise the illwill of Irish emigrants towards England, or prevent American politicians from trading in this perilous animosity; but I am very sure that every act of justice to Ireland diminishes the amount of this illwill, and makes the work of unprincipled politicians more difficult. I am sure that the disestablishment and the disendowment of the Irish Church will have a most important effect in stopping the mouth of Irish emigrants, and deprive them of one of their main weapons of offence and their chief brands of inflammation; and it would certainly supply the lovers of peace between England and America in my own country with a signal argu-

ment in their ceaseless but unequal controversy with the vulgar politicians who are careless of embroiling these two nations if only their own petty ends of place and profit are secured. I don't know what you may think about it, but I think that the reflective influence of Irish discontent upon America is the most serious and threatening aspect of that discontent, and I know no peril to the peace of the two countries so potent and alarming as the ceaseless irritation of the Irish emigrants communicating itself to our democracy. By disestablishing the Irish Church you commence a series of reforms which will tend to restore the love of your alienated sister kingdom, and with it the goodwill of her children who have emigrated to America. If by this or any other honest way the peace of these two countries can be preserved for a quarter of a century longer, I believe Irish emigration will be over, and American excitement from that source impossible. If we can have peace together for twenty-five years, we may avoid for a certainty a shock from which neither country would recover in many generations, and which would put back Christian civilisation for ages. God is His providence avert such a calamity in our day of our children's!—*Mr. Henry W. Bellows in the Times.*

PASTORAL AID AND POLITICS.—The Rev. Philip Haines, incumbent of St. George's, Wigan, last week delivered a lecture at Accrington in support of Mr. Gladstone's proposal to disestablish the Irish Church. At the commencement of his address he said that it must be taken into consideration that the clergymen of the Church of England were under a variety of influences, and some of these influences were so strong that it was almost impossible—at any rate most hazardous—to be outspoken on this subject (the Irish Church), and to give their adherence to Mr. Gladstone. He would give them an instance of what he meant. He was acquainted with a clergyman, and knew him well, the minister of a large parish—a parish containing 13,000 souls. He had a grant given to him by the Pastoral Aid Society for the maintenance of a curate. He had not taken a prominent position on the Irish Church question, but had written five or six letters to the newspapers, and made a couple of speeches during the last few months in favour of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions. The result was that some kind friend in the neighbourhood had sent them to the head-quarters in London, and the gentleman in question had received a communication to the effect that the grant of the Pastoral Aid Society was not given to men who were occupying prominent positions in the political world. He replied that it was not because he had taken a prominent position in the political world, but because he had spoken in favour of Mr. Gladstone, that opposition was made to him, and had he spoken against Mr. Gladstone no one would have spoken against him. But they replied that according to his own showing he was occupying a position he ought not to occupy, and they trusted there would be no necessity for writing to him again on the subject; in other words, giving him a hint of by no means an obscure character, that if he adhered to Mr. Gladstone's policy the grant would be withdrawn from his curate. (Hear, hear.) The curate was a most excellent man with no political opinions, married, and had four children, with a grant of 100l. a year from the society, which was to be withdrawn from him because his incumbent was taking a prominent part in politics. (Shame.) Now the clergyman was placed in a dilemma. However, he decided that truth and rectitude with him should guide his actions, that he would leave consequences in the hands of God, and the response of the clergyman to that last threatening was, that he then stood before them on that platform. (Great cheering.)

THE METHODISTS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT.—On Saturday the funeral took place at Nantwich of the late Mr. George Williamson. He had been superintendent of the Primitive Methodist Sunday-school for eighteen years, and the scholars, with a large number of local preachers and members of that body, to the number of about 200 altogether, assembled at his late residence in Marsh-lane for the purpose of forming a funeral procession to the cemetery, and to do honour to his memory. The deceased had been a teetotaler for thirty-three years, and the members of the temperance society also formed part of the procession. The burial service was read by the rector (the Rev. A. F. Chater). At the close of the service, permission was asked that the company might be allowed to sing at the grave. The rector said he could not allow it, as he was rural dean and had the management of twenty-four parishes, and if anything went wrong he should be blamed. He had formerly gone away after reading the burial service and allowed them to do as they pleased, but he could not do so as rural dean. Some warm words then passed between him and Mr. Thomas Bateman, of Chorley, Mr. Orchard, of Nantwich, and others. He said to Mr. Orchard that Mr. Williamson's friends did not wish it, and if they persisted in doing it he should enter an action against them in an ecclesiastical court. The refusal caused a great deal of ill-feeling amongst those assembled, and many remarks were passed not very complimentary to the rector. The company then withdrew just outside the gates, where a hymn was given out by the Rev. J. Porter, and very heartily sung by the large concourse of people. Mr. Chater had in the meantime retired within the lodge near the entrance. The crowd was so thickly packed at the gate that he could not at that time have very well made his way through. A short address was next delivered by Mr. Porter. Towards the close of his remarks he said that this sort of persecution was nothing new to him, as he had been served the same way several times. In one case the clergyman of a parish where he resided refused to read the burial service over a child that he (the Rev. J. Porter) had baptized, and he was obliged to do it himself. He

thought that was not the way to induce the people to support the Establishment. When the Establishment was mentioned the door of the lodge was shut. After the address the assemblage dispersed. A great deal of discussion has followed among the Dissenters in the town, who are a great many of them of the opinion that the time has arrived for them to look out for a burial-ground of their own.

Religious and Denominational News.

The Rev. Baptist Noel has been holding a series of special services at Henley in Arden. Large numbers attended, and it is believed great good will be the result.

On Saturday the foundation-stone of a new chapel for the United Methodist Free Churches at Gildersome Street, was laid by the Rev. J. Sargent, Turton Hall.

More than 140*l.* was realised by a bazaar held in the Central Hall, Redcar, last week, having for its object the raising of funds for the purpose of clearing off the debt on the Congregational chapel at that place.

The Rev. J. Whewell, of Ebenezer Chapel, West Bromwich, having received and accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of Vicar-lane Chapel, Coventry, will enter upon his labours there on the last Lord's-day of the present month.

The Rev. Isaiah Parton, of Wombwell, near Barnsley, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation to become the minister of the Congregational Church, Burngreen, Sheffield.

The Bishop of London consecrated the handsome new church erected for the English at Homburg, on Wednesday last. There was a very large gathering of foreign chaplains and other clergymen, and of the German Protestant clergy of Homburg, from the adjoining parishes. The bishop is well, and was to leave on Friday afternoon for Heidelberg, en route for Switzerland.

MATLOCK BATH.—On Tuesday, Aug. 25, Glenorchy Chapel was reopened for Divine service by the Rev. George Smith, D.D., of London, who preached in the afternoon and evening; the Rev. S. Dyall, Matlock-green; the Rev. Professor Tyte, Rotherham College; the Rev. J. Baxendale, Wirksworth; the Rev. H. Sturmer, Matlock Bank, taking other parts of the services. On Sunday last, the Rev. R. Littler, of London, formerly minister of Glenorchy Chapel, preached in the morning and evening. The alterations of the chapel have added considerably to its comfort and elegance. 190*l.* have been raised towards 250*l.*, the cost of the alterations. The collections amounted to 32*l.*

UPPER BANGOR, NORTH WALES.—On Sunday, the 31st of August, the anniversary services of the English Chapel were held. The Rev. J. Morris, of Brecon, preached morning and evening. On the following Tuesday evening a meeting of welcome to the new minister, the Rev. John Lewis, was held. Hugh Mason, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, presided. The meeting was also addressed by Daniel Williams, Esq., the Rev. John Lewis, the Rev. J. Morris; the Rev. W. Ambrose, Portmadoc; the Rev. R. Thomas, Bangor; the Rev. E. Evans, Carnarvon; the Rev. D. Griffiths, Portdinorwic; the Rev. D. Rowlands, M.A.; Charles Couts, Esq., barrister-at-law; and Mr. J. Southwell.

WHITBY.—In our impression of a fortnight ago, in giving the account of the opening of the new Congregational Church at Whitby, by the Revs. Thomas Binney, of London, and the Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., of Halifax, by some mistake the name Whitby was entirely omitted. The new Congregational Church at Whitby is one admirably adapted for congregational worship, and shows how well the Gothic style of architecture can be adapted for our free churches under the hands of a competent man like Mr. J. P. Pritchett, of Darlington. No heavy stone pillars divide the nave from the aisles, shutting out the view of the minister from a considerable number of his congregation. No open roof causes his voice to be lost amongst the rafters and promotes draughts of hot air in summer and cold air in winter. And plenty of light is furnished from large and numerous windows. Mr. Binney, Mr. Mellor, and numerous visitors from a distance who take an interest in free church architecture, spoke highly of the building.

STREATHAM.—An important meeting was held in the Baptist Chapel in this village on Wednesday evening, Sept. 2nd, for the purpose of creating a building fund for the erection of the proposed Streatham Tabernacle. The Rev. J. A. Spurgeon presided, and it was unanimously resolved in resolutions spoken to by the Revs. W. Mummery (the present minister) and J. M. Cox, of Penge, Mr. J. Balch and Mr. F. Cooke, of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, that a more suitable place of worship should be erected. The chapel in which the above meeting was held was erected in 1792, and does not contain sittings for more than seventy persons. It is believed to have been built as a temporary preaching station, but, strange to say, whilst in every neighbouring village (with the exception of Balham) Nonconformity has advanced, and is at the present time well represented, the wooden "hut," as it has been called, in Greyhound-lane is still the only Dissenting chapel within a radius of nearly two miles, although there are in Streatham seven Episcopal places of worship, and the population of the village is 7,853! It is expected that the new chapel will cost about 1,000*l.*, of which nearly 400*l.* is promised.

LEEDS.—The corner-stone of a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was laid on Saturday afternoon in Henrietta-street, Burley Fields, by Mr. William Glover Joy, of Headingley, in presence of a crowded assembly. In

the course of his subsequent address, Mr. Joy, in referring to the crisis which was approaching in the religious world, stated he was in favour of perfect religious equality, and would advocate that principle to the utmost of his ability. (Applause.) Amongst the speakers were the Revs. W. Davison, Josiah Pearson, and W. Best, of South-parade Baptist Chapel. Mr. Best gave utterance to his sympathy with his Wesleyan brethren in the work they had undertaken. A tea-meeting, which was addressed by several of the above-named gentlemen, was afterwards held in the New Baptist Mission Chapel, Burley-road, kindly lent for the occasion. The new chapel will be in connection with the Oxford-place Circuit. It is intended to serve the purposes of a schoolroom as well; and when circumstances demand, and funds permit, the erection of a larger chapel—for which there is plenty of ground immediately adjoining—it will be altogether devoted to that purpose. At present it is intended that accommodation shall be provided in the chapel for 600 persons; and that the schoolroom shall be proportionately extensive.

TATTENHALL, CHESHIRE.—A jubilee service of an interesting character took place at Tattenhall, on Tuesday, in commemoration of the fiftieth year's residence there of the Rev. John Morris, Independent minister. The national school was granted by the committee—which is composed of Churchmen and Dissenters—for the celebration of the event. After tea a public meeting was held in the same place, when R. Barbour, Esq., of Bolesworth Castle, presided. The chairman said the object was one in which every one who knew anything of Tattenhall, and of the esteemed patriarch on his left (Mr. Morris) must feel a deep interest. Fifty years was a long period in one's life, but at the end of it they had the pleasure of meeting with their esteemed friend, who it was gratifying to see had health and strength continued to him. To the good which had been accomplished by his pastorate they were met that evening to testify. The Rev. A. C. Todd read a brief address, which had been prepared for presentation to Mr. Morris, who replied with much heartiness and spirit. A number of ministers and gentlemen subsequently addressed the meeting, and amongst them the Rev. Mr. Bishop, the curate of the parish. A new chapel is contemplated by the Independents of Tattenhall.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. CHARLES STOVEL.—On Monday evening last a numerous company assembled in the schoolroom connected with Commercial-street, on the occasion of the presentation of a valuable testimonial to the above well-known philanthropist. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Knight. On the platform were Dr. Underhill, secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society; Rev. C. Kirtland, secretary to the Baptist Home and Irish Mission; the Revs. W. T. Hendum, J. Russell, E. Pearce, of Ohio, — Bedwell, of New York, and other ministers and gentlemen connected with various metropolitan religious societies. Letters were read from the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Mr. Paxton Hood, and others, regretting their inability to be present. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. White, of Nottingham, an address was read to Mr. Stovel, after which the testimonial, consisting of a purse containing 574*l.*, was presented to the rev. gentleman. Mr. Stovel replied in a speech of characteristic eloquence, and for nearly an hour enchained the attention of the audience by his pathetic and powerful allusions to the public men and movements of the last forty years. After some further words of congratulation from Dr. Underhill, Mr. Oughton, of Jamaica, and other brethren, the meeting separated, highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

GOING TO HEAR A QUAKERESS.—A writer in the *Aberdeen Free Press* says:—"Having seen it announced that a 'meeting for worship' was 'intended to be held by desire of Edith Griffith, a minister of the Society of Friends, from America,' on Sabbath evening, at six o'clock, in the ballroom of the Music-hall, I went to that place at the hour announced. The room was filled by a respectable audience, evidently of people of various denominations. A good many minutes before the hour 'the minister,' along with an elderly gentleman, her husband I presume, and another lady and gentleman, entered, and took their places on the platform. Till five minutes after six, when the last comers in the audience seemed to have entered, a silence, oddly reminding one of Charles Lamb's figure, prevailed. About that time Edith Griffith, an elderly lady of goodly presence, with black hair and eyebrows, and finely cut features, which, as she sat with drooping or closed eyelids, wore a singular air of peaceful repose—she had quietly laid aside her brown bonnet before—knelt at the table while the audience stood up, and engaged in prayer. Devoutness and simplicity were, I should say, the characteristics of the prayer offered; not a few of the phrases in it were marked by real poetic beauty, as when the minister spoke of 'the Valley of Humility,' 'where the dews of heaven lie long'; and as she proceeded with growing fervour, the cadences of her clear, strong, silvery voice became, consciously or unconsciously, modulated into a very beautiful chant. Of the discourse that followed I would speak with all due diffidence, inasmuch as it was neither a piece of reasoning founded on a specific statement, nor a piece of declamation with a given text for a starting-point. No text was announced, but I have never heard a discourse in which the 'blessed Evangel' was set forth so directly in the literal words of Scripture, all fitting in to the preacher's theme in natural sequence. There was in it no sectarian tinge or peculiarity for the sharpest theologian to carp at. Just a quiet, earnest discourse on the unspeakable value of the Gospel offer to sinful creatures possessed of immortal souls. The minister wound up the first part in the words of Newman Hall's well-known hymn, 'Just as

I am.' Yet when this stage is reached, it is but the threshold of the new life; and the necessity for going on with 'steady, onward, upward step' was next enforced. Then the minister, after speaking fully thirty-five minutes, ended by invoking the mercies of the Apostolic benediction on all present, 'of every persuasion.' After another silence of several minutes, the minister rose again, and spoke a few words that were pressing to her lips on the necessity of Christian 'work,' and then the meeting took an end; no one in the audience desiring to speak, though the elderly gentleman intimated that if any one had anything to say, he or she might do so. The preaching of Edith Griffith, whether in matter or manner, is marked by an earnestness and quiet dignity that place it at the utmost remove from the crude efforts of some of her sex who have assumed the function of public teachers. She is evidently a woman of cultivated mind, and while her earnestness and real gift of 'utterance' arrest attention, there is nothing in her manner—which is perfectly still at first, and as she gradually advances in her subject marked merely by the graceful movement of her hands—to offend the most fastidious taste."

DR. WINSLOW'S FREE CHURCH AT BRIGHTON.—A correspondent of the *Christian World* describes a visit paid to this church, the opening of which was lately described in our columns. "Emmanuel Church" is "for the accommodation of those who love the Church of England Liturgy, but yet desire to sever themselves from the Establishment." Its minister is the Rev. Dr. Octavius Winslow, well known to many by his books, and only a few months ago a Baptist preacher in Bath. "In this new movement Dr. Winslow is said to have repudiated Dissent. He distinctly assured me that this was a misrepresentation of his position, and that he had not abjured his old Nonconformist principles." His own words are—

There is nothing new or separating in our position as a Christian body. We are one in Evangelical doctrine with the one Church of Christ; one in the communion of saints with all true believers in the Lord Jesus; and one in Christian worship with all who worship God in spirit and in truth. Thus we take our place among the Israel of God according to our tribe, and trust we share their beauty and awake their admiration. If, indeed, we are ecclesiastically free from human authority or control, it is that we may be all the more entirely in obedience to Christ. Those of the congregation who, from education, have been accustomed to a prescribed form of prayer, and others who from habit prefer a less fettered and more spontaneous expression of their devotional feelings, will be met in the formula prepared for the public worship of this church. The only alteration introduced into the Liturgy is simply a verbal revision of some parts, and a reasonable and discreet curtailment of the whole. Prejudice and misconception will thus be avoided on the one hand, and, on the other, sufficient time will be allowed for the free prayer and for the sermon which immediately follows.

The Lord's Supper is observed, for the present, on the first Sunday in the month, after the evening service. The communicants receive the elements in their pews, occupying for this purpose the central nave of the church. A baptistry has been provided beneath the church. On Sunday week the accommodation of the structure was taxed to its utmost, a large congregation having assembled. Dr. Winslow, robed in gown and bands, took his station near the communion table, and his colleague, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, commenced reading the Liturgy. In reading the Absolution he omitted the word "power," and in the Creed the words "He descended into hell." The major part of the congregation curtsied or bent the head at the name of Jesus in the Creed, but Dr. Winslow did not. Before the Litany a hymn was sung, and the congregation repeated the general thanksgiving after the reader. The responses were made with considerable strength, but the singing, more especially the chanting, was weak and uncertain. The Communion service was not read, Dr. Winslow substituting for it an extempore prayer, of a somewhat formal character, however. He presented no petition which had not already been repeated in the beautiful service which had just been concluded. His Bible was carried into the pulpit before him by an official of the church. Holding a white handkerchief in one hand, which he occasionally waved in the course of his sermon, Dr. Winslow announced as his text, "And they that were ready went in with Him to the marriage, and the door was shut." His sermon occupied fifteen minutes in delivery.

Correspondence.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.]

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—As a warm supporter of, and a hearty sympathiser with, our Congregational Union, which has done so much for us in promoting Christian union, and in removing the isolation and miserable independency to which so many of our churches are too prone, permit me a single hint respecting the better accommodation of the members of the Union at the meetings held in the provincial towns.

Last year we were most heartily and kindly received by our brethren in Manchester; but one mistake they made, in holding the ordinary meetings of the Union in one of our old churches, with high, straight-backed pews, narrow withal, in which it was a weariness of the flesh to sit for any length of time. As one who likes to be present at the commencement of our morning sittings and remain until the close, I shall be thankful to our Leeds friends if they will obligingly take the

hint for our meetings next month in their wealthy and populous town.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
A FREE CHURCHMAN.

Bradford, Sept. 3, 1868.

REMOVAL OF CHIEF JUSTICE BEAUMONT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The removal of Chief Justice Beaumont from the Demerara bench of judges by an Order in Council is a matter that should not be lost sight of. My object in referring to it is, if possible, to keep it before the public until Parliament assembles. At present it appears very like a piece of paltry resentment on the part of the Tories. A worthy and honourable man ought not to be allowed to be sacrificed to their splanetic caprice and mean vindictiveness. An explanation, and, if possible, ample redress, ought to be demanded of the Government when the Reformed House meets. You no doubt knew and esteemed Mr. Beaumont's father—one of the greatest and noblest men that Wesleyan Methodism ever produced. Liberal, manly, independent, fearless, uncompromising, he stood up for popular rights in the Wesleyan Conference, when to do so was to provoke not merely hostility but persecution. All honour to the memory of Joseph Beaumont! The Liberals of England will not stand by in silence and see his son persecuted by Tory spite. They cannot do so. Anticipating the issue of the Bradford contest, I am confident, Sir, that your voice—a voice which is never silent when wrong and injustice require exposure—will be raised in demanding justice for Mr. Beaumont.

Yours, truly,

September 4, 1868.

JUSTITIA.

STARVING MINISTERS AND LAY AGENCY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me to have a word respecting the great contest which is raging about starving ministers? In your paper of the 3rd inst., you insert a letter from the *Daily Telegraph* signed "E.B." who brings forward four remedies for the evil complained of. The first on his list is that our Church friends should give us fair play, and imitate Dean Alford's conduct, looking fairly and candidly at our position. Good. The second advice is to get rid of the notion that there is any impropriety in trade, or employment of any honest description, in order to enable a minister to make both ends meet. He very properly remarks that Paul rejoiced that his labour had been so successful as to enable him to do without assistance from others. "E. B.'s" third advice is that ministers who are starving should seek other employment and leave the ministry. Both these suggestions will be found to be very unpalatable to those who have been ordained, and therefore consider themselves as belonging to a privileged order.

"E. B.'s" fourth remedy is that small churches should club together for one educated man, and depend upon lay preachers to fill the deficiency. Then, he says, "Here I stop, leaving the question of how to put a moral limit to the multiplication of small interests to be dealt with by the different county unions."

Now, Sir, whilst admiring the spirit of the letter, I cannot for several reasons agree with his fourth remedy, and must say that his fears about the multiplication of weak interests have no place in my calculations. On the contrary, it would afford me much pleasure to hear that inexpensive places for worship were erected in many of our rural villages which are not within a reasonable walk of any place where the Gospel is preached.

Some persons will say this will only be making the matter worse. Perhaps it would be so, unless some new plan were adopted for the supply of preachers. The first question to be decided, however, is this, Is it not highly important that the Gospel should be preached much more extensively around us? What is the present state of a large portion of country parishes? Is it not that of the blind led by the blind? Are they not taught that if they are baptized and take the sacrament all is right? This being the case, we can see little hope of the work being accomplished without having resort to lay preachers on a large scale.

A letter on Village Preaching, signed "Earnestness," appeared in the *Christian World* of the 28th August, in which the writer boldly strikes out a plan for carrying on present efforts without much of the difficulty which is now experienced. He says he caught the idea from reading accidentally of one village interest being in a prosperous state—school, congregation, and church, gradually increasing—in which there is no settled minister, i.e., two gentlemen who are engaged in London business all the week, have agreed to supply the pulpit on alternate Sundays. Thus each has one quiet Sunday for hearing and preparing himself for the next Sunday's preaching. Very few minds would be found equal to maintain the strain every week, but on the alternate plan it appears likely that the advantage of all will be secured.

He goes on to say it is well known that in most of our village stations the burden of supporting a minister is so great as to weigh down the energies of the people, and makes it very difficult to keep him above water. But on the free, alternate plan, the case is greatly altered. The two preachers at the commencement say, "Now we shall take nothing from you beyond our travel-

ling expenses, and we hope you will cheerfully subscribe to some plan for extending your cause and establishing it." Thus their influence would be great, and large results might fairly be looked for. They would work in hope.

After this "Earnestness" just hints at a single and inexpensive mode of working out his idea, and refers to the question of the men, without whose willing agency the plan could not be put into operation. He expresses confidence that there will be no lack of agency. I understand that since his letter appeared he has had several offers of assistance, so that there can be little reason for fear on that score. It would indeed be strange if we had much misgiving while Mr. Varley's case is before us.

Let me respectfully urge the readers of the *Nonconformist* to peruse with earnestness the letter referred to (of which the above is a very imperfect sketch), and say whether it be or be not worthy of their attention and thought.

Yours,

HOPEFUL.

September 5.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CANDIDATES FOR IRELAND.

The following is a list of candidates for Irish constituencies, as far as they have been at present announced. As the election arrangements in that part of the kingdom are greatly behindhand, the list is necessarily imperfect, and we shall be glad of the assistance of correspondents in endeavouring to make it complete. The new candidates are printed in italics. Each of the Irish county constituencies, without exception, returns two members. The distribution of seats was untouched by the Irish Reform Act.

Antrim County—

Hon. E. O'Neill (C)
Admiral Seymour (C)

Armagh County—

Sir J. M. Stronge (C)
Mr. E. W. Verner (C)

Armagh—(1)

Mr. J. Vance (C)
Mr. Law, Q.C. (L)

Athlone—(1)

Mr. D. J. Bearden (L)
Sir Jno. Ennis (L)

Mr. R. Keywell (L)
J. Lambert Smith (L)

Mr. J. Stainforth (L)
Mr. E. T. Goldsmith (L)

Bandon—(1)

Hon. H. Bernard (C)
Mr. W. Shaw (L)

Belfast—(2)

Sir C. Lanyon (C)
Mr. J. Mulholland (C)

Mr. W. Johnston (C)
Mr. R. McClure (L)

Carlow County—

Mr. H. Bruen (C)
Mr. A. Kavanagh (C)

Carlow—(1)

Mr. O. Stock (L)
Captain Fagan (L)

Carrickfergus—(1)

Mr. Robt. Torrens (C)
Cashel—(1)

Mr. O'Beirne (L)
Mr. Lanigan (L)

Mr. Heron, Q.C. (L)
Cavan County—

Colonel Annesley (C)
Mr. E. J. Sanderson (L)

Clare County—

Colonel Vandeleur (C)
Sir C. O'Loughlin (L)

Clonmel—(1)

Mr. J. Bagwell (L)
Coleraine—(1)

Sir H. H. Bruce (C)
Cork County—

Mr. N. P. Leader (C)
Mr. A. H. S. Barry (L)

Hon. R. Boyle (L)
Cork—(2)

Mr. N. D. Murphy (L)
Mr. J. F. Maguire (L)

Donegal County—

Mr. Thom. Conolly (C)
Viscount Hamilton (C)

Down County—

Col. W. P. Forde (C)
Lord Hill Trevor (C)

Downpatrick—(1)

Mr. W. Keown
Drogheda—(1)

Mr. B. Whitworth (L)
Mr. Brodigan (C)

Dublin County—

Colonel Taylor (C)
Mr. I. T. Hamilton (C)

Dublin—(2)

Sir A. Guinness (C)
Mr. Jonathan Pim (L)

Hon. David Plunket (C)
Dublin University—(2)

Mr. A. Lefroy (C)
Rt. Hon. R. Warren (C)

Dundalk—(1)

Sir G. Bowyer (L)
Mr. C. Russell (L)

Mr. P. Callan (L)
Dungannon—(1)

Dungannon—(1)

Major W. S. Knox (C)
Dungarvan—(1)

Mr. C. R. Barry (L)
Mr. H. Mathews (L)

Ennis—(1)

Captain Staurope (L)
Enniskillen—(1)

Hon. J. L. Cole (C)
Mr. Collum (L)

Viscount Orlington (C)
Fermanagh County—

Captain Archdall (C)
Col. H. A. Cole (C)

Galway County—

Mr. W. H. Gregory (L)
Viscount Burke (L)

Galway—(2)

Sir B. Blennerhassett (L)
Mr. G. M. Morris (L)

Mr. P. M. Leonard (L)
Kerry County—

Mr. H. Herbert (L)
Viscount Oastlerose (L)

Major Crosbie (C)
Kildare County—

Mr. W. Ogan (L)
Lord O. Fitzgerald (L)

Kilkenny County—

Mr. G. L. Bryan (L)
Hon. Agar-Ellis (L)

Kilkenny—(1)

Sir John Gray (L)
King's County—

Sir P. O'Brien (L)
Mr. D. Sherlock, Q.C. (L)

Kinsale—(1)

Sir G. C. Colthurst (L)
Sir Augustus Warren (L)

Leitrim County—

Dr. Brady (L)
Mr. W. B. O. Gore (C)

Limerick County—

Mr. Monsell (L)
Mr. Synan (L)

Colonel Dickson (C)
Limerick—(2)

Mr. F. W. Russell (L)
Major Gavin (C)

Mr. Ald. Tait (L)
Mr. Spaight (C)

Lisburn—(1)

Mr. E. W. Verner (C)
Londonderry County—

Mr. R. P. Dawson (C)
Sir F. W. Heygate (C)

Londonderry—(1)

Lord C. J. Hamilton (C)
Mr. R. Dowse, Q.C. (L)

Longford County—

Colonel Neville-Nugent (L)
Major O'Reilly (L)

Louth County—

Mr. C. Fortescue (L)
Mr. O'Reilly Dease (L)

Mallow—(1)

Serjeant Sullivan (L)
Mayo County—

Lord Bingham (C)
Lord J. T. Browne (L)

Mr. G. H. Moore (L)
Mr. V. O'C. Blake (L)

Meath County—

Mr. M. E. Corbally (L)
Mr. E. M'Evoy (L)

Monaghan County—

Colonel Lealie (C)
Lord Cremorne (L)

Mr. S. E. Shirley (C)
New Ross—(1)

Colonel Tottenham (C)
Mr. M'Mahon (L)

Newry—(1)
Mr. W. Kirk (L)

Visc. Newry (C)
Portlinton—(1)

Mr. Lawson (L)
Captain Damer (C)

Queen's County—
General Dunne (C)

Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick (L)
Mr. Edmund Dease (L)

Captain P. Donald (L)
Roscommon County—

Mr. O'Connor Don (L)
Rt. Hon. F. French (L)

Sligo County—
Sir B. G. Booth (C)

Colonel Cooper (C)
Mr. Denis O'Connor (L)

Sligo—(1)
Major L. E. Knox (C)

Mr. G. O'Irwin (L)
Capt. W. Flanagan (L)

Tipperary County—
Captain White (L)

Mr. Chas. Moore (L)
Mr. W. E. Collett (C)

Mr. Peter Gill (L)
Tralee—(1)

The O'Donoghue (L)

Tyrone County—
Rt. Hon. H. Corry (C)

Lord C. Hamilton (C)
Waterford County—

Mr. Esmonde (L)
Mr. De la Poer (L)

Waterford—(2)
Sir H. W. Barron (L)

Mr. J. A. Blake (L)
Mr. Delahunty (L)

Mr. S. S. Grubb (C)
Westmeath County—

Mr. Pollard-Urquhart (L)
Mr. A. W. F. Greville (L)

Wexford County—
Sir J. Power (L)

Mr. M. P. D'Arcy (L)
Mr. Hall Dore (C)

Wexford—(1)
Mr. R. J. Devereux (L)

Wicklow County—
Lord Proby (L)

Mr. W. F. Dick (C)
G. Coningham (C)

Youghal—(1)
Sir J. N. M'Kenna (C)

Mr. C. Weguelin (L)
Mr. R. J. F. Crowther (L)

REPRESENTATION OF BRADFORD.

MR. MIALI AT THE WARD MEETINGS.

On Tuesday night last week Mr. Miall addressed a crowded meeting of the electors of Little Horton, in the Borough West Schoolroom, Stirling-street; Mr. Councillor Turner in the chair. In the course of his speech he touched on financial reform, and startled his hearers with the statement that for war purposes alone the country was now paying exactly one hundred guineas night and day throughout the year. He believed it to be a fact that almost the whole of the produce of the labour of the country—the profit—was swallowed up in taxation, or very nearly. (Hear, hear.) He then alluded to the necessity of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries, and thought that the extravagant expenditure ought to be stopped, so that they might have efficient services, and have them much more cheap than at present. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) He then alluded to the Irish question—justice to Ireland—which he had the honour of introducing to Parliament in 1856. (Applause.) He had worked for it since, and now he should like to be able to do his part towards the finishing part.

Mr. MIALI then answered several questions. In answer to one as to whether he would bring forward a motion to remodel the New Poor-law Bill of 1833-34, he could not say that he would bring in a motion of that kind. The general principle indicated in the question he approved of, and therefore it should have his support. (Applause.) If any indecision was shown in the new Parliament with reference to dealing with the Irish Church, or a desire was shown by the Liberals to go backwards on that question, he should deem it his duty to take the first favourable opportunity he could get to turn them out of office, but he did not think there was the smallest probability of any such event. (Loud applause.) He was not in favour of giving workmen supplanted by machinery compensation as he would give to the Irish clergy, because the latter were really Government servants, and had vested rights for which they ought to receive compensation. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the former, that was a very wide question, and the principle might be applied in many different ways. A coachman might want compensation for being deprived of employment by a railway passing through the district where he had been employed. If this were generally applied, he did not see how compensation could be given—it would absorb so much money. Generally speaking, in the long run, it was thus in regard to machinery: the compensation came back voluntarily in its own way, and that more labour was employed in manufacturing than before. He could not promise to give support to a motion of that kind. (Applause.)

A vote in favour of Messrs. Forster and Miall having been carried, on the motion of Mr. J. A. CLAPHAM, seconded by Mr. H. KIDDLE,

Mr. MIALI, in reply, said—

He had never witnessed such enthusiasm in reference to political affairs as he had done in this his last visit to Bradford. (Applause.) He thought the intelligent working men thoroughly appreciated the question that was being submitted to them for decision. He did not take the compliment to himself, as he thought he was undeserving of such sentiments. (Cries of "No, no," and applause.) He rejoiced that so large a body of men could give their testimony to such noble principles. (Hear, hear.) He thanked them for the almost entire unanimity that had marked the meetings he had attended. He did not regard that as a thorough and entire test of what would be the result hereafter, for it was the same on the last occasion and the last election. (A voice: "We are all voters now.") All right, answered Mr. Miall, it is that which gives me hope, because I know that those who could only cheer me when I came before can vote for me now. (Loud applause.) I am rather glad than otherwise that there should be a little exception, for the cheers which rang up to the walkin generated a little groan expressive of disapproval. (Re-

newed laughter.) I hope those from whom the sacred came will have done the consolation of thinking that they have done their very best. (Peals of laughter.) Perhaps they cannot do more than they have done, and they have done something. (Laughter.) In conclusion, he trusted that the electors would record their votes decidedly, firmly, promptly, and honestly at the poll on the day of election. (Loud cheer.)

Subsequently Mr. Miall went to the Testotal Hall, Bower-street, which was crowded to excess. Mr. Wainhouse in the chair. Here he again spoke, pretty much to the same effect as before, and the resolution of confidence was moved by Mr. BUTTERWORTH, seconded by Mr. COUNCILLOR TOMLINSON, and carried unanimously. On this occasion Mr. R. KELL, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, was one of the speakers, and examined at some length Mr. Ripley's claims to represent the borough. At the conclusion of Mr. Miall's speech, Mr. F. MILES asked him if he would support a vote of want of confidence in the present Government. He had put the same question to Mr. Ripley, and he wanted to contrast to the answer received from that gentleman the answer of Mr. Miall. Mr. MIALL replied:—

Of all persons that shake my confidence, those who the tricks do so most. I believe that public and political morality have been more demoralised and endangered by the course that has been pursued by her Majesty's Government during the last two years than even though through that agency you see your franchisees—than it is possible to estimate. (Cheers.) I can only say this—I suppose the testing vote will come upon the address in answer to the speech from the Throne. I hope it won't be deferred until after Christmas; and there is no vote which I shall give with more determination and earnestness—(applause)—than the vote which will practically substitute Mr. Gladstone for Mr. Disraeli as the leader of the House of Commons. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

In returning thanks for the usual resolutions of support, Mr. MIALL said he had no fear now, if ever he had entertained a fear, about the result.

On Wednesday Mr. Miall visited the West Ward. There was an open-air gathering near Brick-lane, attended by from 1,200 to 1,500 people. Mr. W. LOBLEY presided. In the course of his speech Mr. MIALL asked whether the Tories of Bradford had helped to give his hearers the privilege of a vote.

Have not the earnest Radical Liberals—such men as you see around me, who have exerted themselves night and day in order that you may share with them the right to a voice in the affairs of the country? (Hear, hear.) I entirely sympathise with them, as I sympathise with you. For eight-and-twenty years I have laboured in this direction—(“Hear, hear,” and cheers)—no new man, not altogether untried, ready to bear any amount of obloquy and scorn, and despising the mere calumnies that are scattered upon my name by those who do not know me. (Hear, hear.) I sometimes look upon the walls of this town as I pass through the streets, and I pity the men who think they are going to carry a great political battle by means of the despicable placards which they have pasted over the walls. Their attacks upon my character I can very well bear. (Hear, hear.) Let them come forward if they will, and assert what are their principles, and when they have asserted their principles you will be able to judge whether they are worthy of your trust and your confidence or not. (Cheers.)

There was a second meeting in the Secular Hall, Mr. Alderman Brown in the chair. In reference to the local-candidate argument, Mr. MIALL said:—

I wish it had been my privilege to have been born so far north as Bradford. I should perhaps have been more saving in my habits than I have been. (Laughter.) I might possibly have amassed a large fortune, but, if I had done so, and if I still possessed the thoughts, the feelings, the convictions, the sympathies that now animate my soul—if I had done so, if I were a Bradford man, and a man of large fortune, amassed by my own exertions—I would not at this time run athwart the Liberal party when a great occasion calls for them—(Cheers, in which the conclusion of the sentence was lost.) I would not attempt to sow the seeds of division among those who might otherwise have been united. (Hear, hear.) I would not be put forward by a party whose principles I could not myself endorse. (Hear, hear.) I would not be a Liberal by profession with a backing of Toryism. (Cheers.) No, gentlemen, the times call for other conduct than that. The peculiar character and features of the present day demand something truer, more solid, more sincere than that. (Cheers.) We have profession enough in high places—we have it in the leader of the present House of Commons and the head of the present Government. (Cheers.) For goodness' sake don't let us extend that bad example to all our great towns. Don't, you working men especially, be taken by that—(Hear, hear)—have something real, something true, something that you can thoroughly examine through and through, something that is consistent with itself, something that is consistent with your own principles; have that, whether to be your member I am the man, or anybody else is the man. (Cheers.)

Questions having been mooted, Mr. Miall proceeded to reply to them. To one, asking if he would stop the Sunday delivery of letters and increase the wages of the postmen, he replied:—

My answer is this, that no servants of any branch of the administration are paid in a more niggardly manner than those who deliver our letters. (Hear, hear.) I shall be happy to vote for some addition being made to their remuneration, and more especially because the Post-office service is a profitable service. (Hear, hear.) But I cannot vote for the stopping of the Sunday delivery of letters, because I believe that the ordinary wants of civilisation, especially in our domestic relations, would be too far and too cruelly interfered with if that was the case. (Cheers.)

An ELECTOR then addressed the meeting, maintaining that Messrs. Forster and Miall would be able when their attention was directed to any commercial subjects by the Chamber of Commerce, to explain more about those matters to the House of Commons

in two hours than Mr. Ripley would be able to do in two years.

Mr. MIALL was next asked by a person in the audience whether he would vote for the liberation of Irish political prisoners from gaol. He replied:—

I have already answered that question, and answered it in this way: In the first place I believe there are none of them in gaol. (“Yes, yes.”) The Duke of Abercorn, the Lord-Lieutenant, said the other day there was not one. But further, I will vote for the release of all who are in gaol on account of their political opinions—(“Hear, hear,” and cheers)—but if they have associated those opinions with illegal acts, I must leave the law to deal with those acts. (Cheers.)

Alderman WHEAT in moving a vote of confidence in Messrs. Forster and Miall, asked what had Mr. Ripley done for the new electors that they should elect him? (Cries of “Nothing,” and cheers.) Oh yes, he had. He had shouted on the top of a ‘bus in London on the night of the Reform Bill of 1832 till he lost his voice—(great laughter)—and during the thirty-six years that had since elapsed, he had never recovered his voice to uplift it on behalf of further reforms. (Cheers and laughter.) During these thirty-six years, on the other hand, Mr. Miall had been working with tongue and pen for the people. There was no question came before Parliament or before the country in which they were concerned, but Mr. Miall laboured in it to receive their rights. (Cheers.) His opponents said he was a man of one idea. (Laughter and hisses.) So he was—but that one idea was justice to all. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. QUIN, an Irish elector, seconded the motion, earnestly calling on the Catholic voters to support Messrs. Forster and Miall. The motion was then put and carried amid great cheering. There were only three or four dissentients.

On Thursday evening Mr. Miall addressed two densely crowded meetings in the Bowling Ward. Mr. COUNCILLOR PEARSON presided at the first meeting, and was supported on the platform by his leading friends in the ward, and others.

In reply to questions, Mr. MIALL said he would not support a bill providing that all persons born on or after January 1, 1870, should cease to pay interest on the national debt, on the ground that repudiation of the debt would be utterly dishonest, and also very foolish policy. He would support a voluntary, not a Parliamentary agency for the moral supervision of workshops. He would give postmen and policemen a whole day's holiday per week, thinking it could be managed by having relays of men. He declined to answer the question as to what religion he was of, and said:—

If I am an honest man, if I understand your sentiments, if I can interpret them to Parliament, of what consequence is it to you of what religion I am? (Loud cheers.) We want to eliminate all these things from electioneering. (Cheers.) In America, nobody asks what religion a man is of—(cheers)—it never enters into the thoughts of men to question one another's religion—(cheers)—every man has a right to think for himself, and especially to think for himself in relation to his God. (Cheers.) I claim that right. When I make a profession, see to it that that profession is sincere if you will; but as I have never made a profession of my religious faith before this borough, and do not intend to do so, I trust you will take me as you find me, and judge of me by my fitness to represent you in Parliament. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. COUNCILLOR COLE seconded a resolution in favour of Messrs. Forster and Miall, which was carried with one dissentient.

The second meeting was held in the Craven Heifer, Manchester-road, in the district of West Bowling. Mr. J. CURR presided, and opened the proceedings.

Mr. MIALL gave a brief address in explanation of his principles, after which he proceeded to reply to questions. He said he had received a written question, which he would proceed to answer:—“Should you be returned to Parliament, and a bill be introduced into the House of Commons limiting the hours of labour in factories to fifty-five hours per week, will you support it?” In answer he said: I cannot at this moment say whether I will support a bill for fifty-five hours, but I will support a bill for restricting the hours of labour, after full examination of the subject, as much as I think is possible. (Hear, hear.) I should only be making a promise without knowledge behind it to sustain it, to say that I will support a bill of fifty-five hours. I should be glad to support a bill of fifty-four hours; and after evidence is produced that the thing is feasible, and that it can be done with justice to all parties, then I will support the shortest term of labour that I can. (Hear, hear.) I am most anxious that the people should have time for the cultivation of their minds—time for recreation—time for recruiting their physical capacity—and I do believe that there is too much labour placed upon the working people of this country consistent with their health, their comfort, and their happiness. (Applause.) He should be disposed to resist by legislative action any effort on the part of the railway companies to raise fares.

Mr. JACKSON moved the usual resolution in favour of Messrs. Forster and Miall, which was seconded by Mr. R. KELL, and carried unanimously amid loud cheers.

On Friday, Mr. Miall addressed two meetings. The first was held in the Listerhills district of Little Horton Ward, in the school attached to Listerhills Independent Chapel. The room, which will accommodate about six hundred persons, was crowded. Mr. John Hill occupied the chair.

Mr. MIALL in the first place referred to the perfect union of feeling and purpose between Mr. Forster's friends and his own, and urged that no one should vote for him without record-

ing a vote for Mr. Forster. The contest, he said, was between himself and Mr. Ripley. Mr. Forster's return was certain. He proceeded to expound his views on the Irish Church, and subsequently he said:—

That, he believed, was the ninth meeting he had attended since he came into the town yesterday week. Most of the meetings—all he might say—had been crowded and enthusiastically carried out as far as the limits of the building would permit. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Very few hands had been held up against him, and, generally speaking, his sentiments seemed to be in unison with the majority of the people of the borough. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It occurred to him to ask how on this occasion there should be such an intentness and desire to ascertain what were the opinions and views, to judge of the candidates. (Hear, hear.) First of all he supposed it resulted from this, that for the first time the householders are the possessors of votes. (Hear, hear.) He supposed they now felt a sense of responsibility that they might discharge their duty faithfully to their own country and to their consciences. He supposed that they felt they ought to ascertain as far as possible for themselves the views of the different candidates. With the view to expound his views as perfectly as he could, he had come there that evening, and was glad to see such an audience before him. (Loud applause.) He then dwelt at some length on the principles which he held on the leading questions of the day, and concluded with an earnest appeal to Bradford to let its decision be known to be on the side of justice by the members it sent to the next Parliament. (Loud applause.)

In reply to questions, Mr. Miall said he never was in favour of the legal protection of the Sabbath as a sacred day, but as a day of rest he held that it should be protected so far as existing laws went: he was jealous of any interference with the seventh day of rest, lest it should be made one of work, but this was wholly apart from any religious view of the question. He held that whatever opinion might be held of the disendowment of the religious houses, abbeys, and monasteries by Henry VIII., it would be most unjust, inexpedient, and impracticable to touch property then given to private families, and which had been privately held for three centuries. But the State had a perfect right to deal with property which it had appropriated for religious purposes, especially when it was clear that a great mistake had been made in so appropriating that property. Perhaps he ought, in view of the fact of the education of children under the provision of the Factory Act had worked well, to have given up his “crotchety” notions on the subject of education. He did not profess to be infallible, but he still had doubts as to whether they were solving the education question in the way that would prove best in the long run—say in a century. However, the national plan was the one for the present moment, and he was prepared to go in for it. As for crotchets, all men had them—probably his questioner as well as himself. The way to test a man was to see if he abandoned a crotchet when it was shown to be wrong. He held that if voluntary Christianity could not stand in a country without the aid of Government, it was time for it to depart. He did not think it was the business of the Government to do something for the moral and religious interests of the people, for he believed that the Government was just about as moral as themselves—no more. In answer to further questions, Mr. Miall expressed himself decidedly in favour of some alteration of the new Poor-law, and said it would not be necessary to advocate a measure for compelling railway companies to have communication between railway passengers and the driver, because an act to that effect would come into operation the 1st of October next.

An ELECTOR here stated that he had been informed by one of Mr. Ripley's own committeemen that there were at least 300 doubles in the published list of that gentleman's committee.

Mr. B. HARDACRE, in a very animated speech moved a resolution pledging the meeting in favour of the candidature of Messrs. Forster and Miall, which was seconded by Mr. KENNEDY, and carried unanimously, amid great acclamation.

The second meeting was held in the open air, opposite the White Bear, at the top of New Leeds. About seven hundred persons gathered to hear Mr. Miall. Mr. JONAS KERSHAW occupied the chair, and previous to Mr. Miall's arrival COUNCILLOR BOOTHROYD and Mr. JOSEPH HALLIWELL addressed the meeting. In reply to questions, Mr. MIALL having explained his views, said that he was in favour of a complete revision of the land tenure in Ireland, and wanted to secure for the tenants that they should always have a just return for the labour, skill, and money they expended on the cultivation of the soil. He would do away with the *Regium Donum* and Maynooth Grant, as well as the Established Church. The views he held on education twenty years since were perhaps wrong, but they had nothing to do with his present candidature. The question was, what would he advocate now? He would have nothing to do in his representative capacity with the question of the Pope's temporal supremacy, and he should keep his individual opinion to himself. Alderman RAWSON proposed a resolution in favour of Messrs. Forster and Miall in some excellent remarks, in which he denounced Mr. Ripley as actuated in his candidature by motives of personal ambition, and characterised his party as a conglomeration of discontented politicians of all shades. Mr. J. SPEIGHT seconded the resolution, which was enthusiastically carried with about half-a-dozen dissentients.

Mr. Miall addressed an open-air meeting of about fifteen or sixteen hundred of the electors of the South Ward, in the circus ground, Leeds-road, on Saturday afternoon. On the platform were some of the leading supporters of Messrs. Forster and Miall. COUNCILLOR BOOTHROYD was called to the chair. Mr.

MIALl reviewed his political creed, and concluded as follows:—

Gentlemen, you have wants of your own—wants that have not been attended to hitherto, at least with vigilance and with care, and to these wants we shall turn some portion of our attention. I cannot detain you. ("You cannot detain us too long," and cries of "Get on.") Such has been the patience with which I have been listened to since the time that I came into Bradford, by numerous audiences, that I am positively humbled and ashamed of myself. Yet I feel that however I might gratify you by proceeding with my address a little longer, I want to reserve a little portion of my physical strength for the great struggle when the great struggle comes. (Laughter, and a voice: "We'll be ready.") I don't think you will require me to go over all the items of my political creed. ("No, no.") I believe most of you know about where I am upon most of the points that will engage the attention of Parliament next session. At all events, I think it is more to the purpose at the present moment to say one or two words respecting the contest in which we are engaged. We are all right now, but shall we be all right on the day of election? ("Yes, yes.") I trust you. I have no doubt you will come whether anybody else comes or not. I have no doubt respecting you. ("There's no two ways about that." "We'll make you all right," and cheers.) Whatever may be the result, I shall be satisfied with having done what I could. (A voice: "So shall I," and cheers.) I have done to the full extent of my physical strength; I have been able, thank God, to keep up during this contest, and even to improve in health since first I came here. (Loud cheers.) I have no complaints whatever to make of the treatment—the kind and indulgent treatment—that I have received from this constituency. (Cheers.) I have been cheered by the enthusiasm which has almost everywhere been called forth. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, if I do feel that there is any chance whatever of failure, it is only this—that possibly during the next two months the warmth of your attachment may in some measure cool. ("No, no," "Never, never," and a voice: "We'll never flinch")—or that the representations which are put forth on the other side—"No, no"—may be so plausible as in a measure to detach you. Well, gentlemen, all I can say is this—you may be sure of being near to me when you are near to justice. (Cheers.) Whatever doubt you have about my sentiments—"None"—ask yourselves what is just as between man and man, and I think the evidence of your own conscience will be some indication of my whereabouts upon that question—(cheers)—and if you continue to love justice, as I believe you do, and will, if you prefer that to any petty paltry personal interests, even to the little local interests of your town—if you prefer to do good to your country in a spirit of true patriotism—if you prefer to do justice in a spirit of love and fellowship for humanity at large—if you believe in man as man, and wish to play your part as the fellow of man, wherever you may find him; then I shall be proud to be your servant—(cheers)—whether it be in the House of Commons, or whether it be elsewhere. For, gentlemen, although I might not have a seat in that House, I shall never cease to advocate, by my pen and by my influence elsewhere, those principles which I have endeavoured to expound to you. I have come under no false pretences—"No, no"—I have spoken forth only that which has been, as it were, formed within me during the last thirty years—(cheers)—and now I put the case simply before you, claiming nothing as a favour, but simply telling you this—that if I can be of any service to you, as your representative in the House of Commons, though at large expenses to my personal and my domestic comfort, most gladly will I devote myself to it.

To the question what he would do with the churches, glebes, &c., of the Irish Church, Mr. Miall replied:—

When we have a patient under a severe operation, it is well to deal with that patient as tenderly as possible. (Laughter.) Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party do not wish to make the question of the Irish Church a question of money. It is a question of justice, and if justice can be done to the whole nation, and generosity exercised to any part of the nation, without conflict, then I believe that all of you would rather that generosity accompanied justice. Mr. Gladstone proposes, and I heartily concur with him, that the Church edifices which are in Ireland, including the cathedrals, and even the manse, should remain the property of that Protestant Episcopal body to which they now belong. The title, however, will be taken after the satisfaction of life interests and other vested rights, and I shall be one, certainly, to hold up my hand and exert my activity to the utmost to prevent that title in part or in whole from being made subservient to the ecclesiastical wants of any party in future. Gentlemen, I may as well say that what I would do for Ireland in this respect I have always in times past claimed on behalf of the Establishment in England whenever that question should come up for settlement. We do not wish to have anything which the nation does not absolutely require, in order that justice may be done to all.

Asked if he was in favour of the payment of members, he replied:—

Personally, I should have no objection whatever—(laughter)—but as a matter of policy I have my doubts about it. I have my doubts simply on this ground—undoubtedly the labourer is worthy of his hire, or he ought to be—(laughter)—but then if you have a payment to members for their services, the fear is lest there should be in future a sort of breed of politicians. It would become, as it were, a profession, like the legal profession. Men would be brought up to politics in order to get a living by it—"Hear, hear," and laughter)—and men who get a living from politics are very likely to look after the perquisites.

Mr. KELL, as an elector of the ward, proposed the usual resolution of confidence in Messrs. Forster and Miall in a telling speech. Mr. JOHN DOBSON seconded the resolution, which was carried amidst loud cheering, only about twelve hands being held up against it.

ABERDEENSHIRE (WEST).—Mr. James Clarke, of Louisville, has come forward as a second candidate for West Aberdeenshire. In his address he acknowledges the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, and declares

himself to be decidedly in favour of disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church.

ANGLESEY.—The friends and supporters of Lord Clarence Paget, finding that his continued absence from England, coupled with the difficulty of communicating with him, militate against his intended candidature for the county of Anglesey, have determined to recommend his lordship to withdraw his name; and have accordingly discontinued the publication of his address to the electors. — *North Wales Chronicle*.

AYRSHIRE (SOUTH).—Mr. Oswald, of Auchencroive, who was to have contested South Ayrshire against Colonel Alexander, the Conservative candidate in the coming election, died somewhat suddenly on Sunday.

BARNSTAPLE.—Three Liberal candidates are still in the field for this borough. Mr. Cave, one of the present members, is considered to be safe. Mr. Evans is the second Liberal candidate. The third, Mr. David M. Thomas, son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Stockwell, is the favourite of the new electors. He has issued an address in which he says:—

I consider Mr. Gladstone has made an honest and statesmanlike attempt to remove some of the grievances which have hitherto irritated the Irish people. A policy of frankness, conciliation, and justice will kindle loyalty to the Constitution and love to the Sovereign. The maintenance in Ireland of a Church to which four-fifths of the Irish people are strongly opposed cannot be either political or just. What is morally wrong can never be politically right. In performing an act of common justice, therefore, to the Irish people, I see no reason whatever for imagining that either the Church of England or the Protestant religion will be affected otherwise than for their good.

It is said that the Conservatives have a candidate ready to bring forward in case the division among the Liberals continues.

BELFAST.—A very numerous attended and influential meeting of the Liberal electors of Dock Ward was held on Wednesday evening, at which Mr. McClure's candidature was most cordially and energetically supported. Several most vigorous and effective speeches were made, and perfect unanimity of feeling, and enthusiastic resolution to maintain the Liberal cause, and a hearty resolve to support Mr. McClure as its representative, characterised the entire proceedings. Other Liberal ward-meetings will be held in succession. Relative to the representation of this borough, the *Londonderry Standard* says:—"Mr. John Mulholland has been selected to stand as the Tory colleague of Sir Charles Lanyon, and Mr. Mulholland belongs to a family, who, not very many years ago, deserted the unfashionable Presbyterianism of their fathers for the aristocratic religion of the State, and it is a righteous dispensation that the Tory Presbyterians of Belfast should be forced by their associates to gulp a pill of this description, as the climax of class-degradation! Thomas McClure, Esq., is the Liberal Presbyterian candidate; Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, stands on the independent Orange interest."

BIRMINGHAM.—Ward-meetings are held here every night, at which four out of the five candidates attend. It is thought that the contest for the third seat will be a sharp one, and that it will require all the influence and all the oratorical power of Mr. Bright to get both his fellow Liberal candidates returned. At a meeting in Ladywood Ward on Friday night, Mr. Dixon, one of the Liberal candidates, discussed the minority clause, and said the philosophical Radicals, as they were called—Mr. Mill, Professor Fawcett, and Mr. Hughes—were in favour of the minority clause; but he believed they were ready to change their views if it should be found in practice to work in a certain way, in which the opposite party thought it would. Supposing that in Birmingham the Liberals should not be able to divide their votes with something like equality—supposing that, for fear of Mr. Bright being left out, the votes for him should be enormously ahead of those for the other Liberal candidates, then in that case Mr. Lloyd might be slipped in by the votes of considerably less than two-fifths of the constituency. He had placed this view of the case before Mr. Mill, and Mr. Mill said that if this should occur he should regard the measure as a failure, and should wish to have it repealed. (Cheers.)

BODMIN.—Mr. Wyld, one of the sitting members, has at last determined to contest the single seat which the Reform Bill has left to this borough. The Hon. F. Leveson-Gower, the other Liberal candidate, has been some time in the field, and has completed his canvass. Mr. Wyld has now issued a lengthy address, in which he defends his defection from the leadership of Mr. Gladstone in the last session, and announces advanced Liberal views on all questions except that of the Irish Church, on which he declares himself to be in favour of Lord Stanley's resolution, and opposed to the sweeping measures proposed by Mr. Gladstone. He says:—

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is a Protestant State, and while in the United Church in Ireland there may be anomalies which require to be altered and abuses which require to be corrected, yet what are called the endowments of the Church are funds for the religious education of all classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially of the poorer classes; they are rent-charges upon the landed property of the kingdom, and I am opposed to their appropriation for the teaching of doctrines at variance with the principles of the Reformation, or the support of a politico-religious system whose hierarchy are appointed by a foreign sovereign, or to their absorption into the funds of the State.

BRECON.—A second Liberal candidate has appeared in the person of Hugh Powell Price, Esq., of Castle Madoc, a large landholder, and a gentleman universally beloved in the neighbourhood. He has issued his address, in which he announces himself in favour of the disestablishment of the Irish Church and a warm supporter of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Walton, the

other Liberal candidate, will doubtless retire, as Mr. Price stands particularly high in the regard of the Brecon people. Mr. Howel Gwyn has also issued his address, in which he seeks re-election, and states, as a matter of course, he is opposed to the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

CARMARTHEN BOROUGH.—Colonel Stopney, the Liberal candidate, will in all probability be returned without a contest. The Conservatives contemplated bringing forward Mr. W. H. Nevill, of Llanelly; but that gentleman has declined.

DARLINGTON.—In the divided state of the Liberal interest in this borough, the Conservatives have got up a requisition to Captain W. H. W. Todd, of Halnaby Hall. It is not known whether Mr. Todd will stand.

DEVONPORT.—It is announced that Major Palliser, the well-known inventor of the chilled steel projectiles and of the Palliser mode of rifling cast-iron guns, will stand in the Conservative interest with Mr. Ferrand.

DEVONSHIRE.—Great efforts are making in the three divisions of this county for the impending contest. The fight in the southern division will be between Mr. Kekewich and Sir M. Lopes and Lord Amberley. The noble lord has been exceedingly well received wherever he has addressed the electors, and his chance of success is said to be very good. The Tory candidates have also addressed large meetings, but in one instance the Liberals carried a motion against them. Mr. Kekewich is said to be more popular than his colleague, and the contest will in reality be between Sir M. Lopes and Lord Amberley. In East Devon a committee of Liberals has been formed, and preparations made to bring out Mr. Wade, in opposition to Lord Courtenay and Sir L. Falk, but that gentleman has not yet issued an address. In North Devon Mr. Acland's seat is threatened, a requisition having been numerous signed, inviting Mr. Walrond, who has retired from Tiverton, to oppose the Liberal candidate.

DEWSBURY.—A requisition, signed by 3,125 voters, was presented to Mr. Serjeant Simon on Saturday requesting him to become a candidate for the borough of Dewsbury. Mr. Simon, in accepting the requisition, said he had previously told them he should stand by Mr. Gladstone as the leader of the Liberal party, but he should go to Parliament as an independent man. He concluded by saying he would ever be found by their side fighting the battle of the people.

DUMFRIES.—A correspondent writes:—"In your list of Parliamentary candidates for Scotland, you set down Dumfries as being contested by two Liberals. That is not so. Mr. Ewing describes himself as a Liberal-Conservative, and is supported by the entire Tory vote of the county, which fact is quite conclusive as to the side of the House of Commons on which he is expected to sit."

DUMFRIES BURGH.—The following, relating to the electoral progress of Mr. Ernest Noel, eldest son of the late minister at John-street, as a candidate, appears in the *Freeman*:—"Canvassing has now commenced in good earnest. Mr. Jardine has in his service nearly all the legal machinery, Whig and Tory, in the various burghs, while Mr. Noel depends more on his own efforts and the assistance of committees of volunteer canvassers, having one paid agent in Dumfries only, another in Maxwelltown, a third in Annan, a fourth in Kirkcudbright, and none in either Sanquhar or Lochmaben. Mr. Jardine has, however, also secured the aid of a number of shopkeepers and retired merchants, and these, with his stipendiary agents, form bodies of most efficient canvassers. Mr. Jardine's supporters profess to be very sanguine of success. They are, however, there is reason to fear, allowing themselves to be misled, and, what is worse, to be made the means of misleading their candidate, as they reckon on the votes of all those who do not at once and unhesitatingly declare for Mr. Noel. On the other hand, the Noels, though less boastful, are no less hopeful. It would be well, perhaps, if Mr. Jardine could, like Mr. Noel, pay domiciliary visits, and ascertain for himself the amount of sympathy he is likely to have expressed in his favour on the day of the poll; but, unfortunately for him, his health would not allow of such a thing. Mr. Noel has gone over the whole of Dumfries and Maxwelltown, and is satisfied that he will have a majority of the votes. With the exception of Lochmaben, the other burghs are certain to place him at the top of the poll."

HACKNEY.—A Conservative candidate is at last announced in this borough; Colonel Thomson, commanding officer of the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, having consented to come forward in compliance with a requisition. During the past week the five Liberal candidates have all been very active.

KENT (WEST).—Lord Holmesdale has brought upon himself a most crushing letter from Sir John Lubbock. Having charged Sir John with "going out of his way to attack him" in a recent speech at Sevenoaks, and denied that his conduct on the Reform question had been inconsistent, Sir John Lubbock retorts by quoting from Lord Holmesdale's election speeches in 1865, passages which prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that his lordship was then opposed to the reduction, or, as he called it, the "degradation" of the franchise. The correspondence makes Lord Holmesdale look exceedingly foolish.

KILMARNOCK BURGH.—At a meeting of miners, held at Rutherglen on Thursday, it was resolved to invite Mr. McDonald, secretary to the Miners' Association, to explain his views, politically and socially, and then to consider the propriety of asking him to become a candidate in opposition to Mr. Bouvier.

KNARESBOROUGH.—Our Knareborough correspondent writes:—"Mr. Alfred Inghamworth, the

Liberal candidate, has made a partial canvass of the borough within the last few days, and we have reason to believe that his success has exceeded his highest expectations. There is scarcely the shadow of a doubt of his triumphant return on the day of election. The Tories are making a desperate effort to return Mr. Lawson, a son of the gentleman who predicted that the 'fair fields around Knaresborough would go out of cultivation' when the Corn-laws were repealed, but the new constituency declares, almost to a man, that he shall go back to Aldborough Manor without the honour which he seeks.—*Bradford Observer.*

LAMBETH.—Mr. J. Morgan Howard, a barrister, has consented to stand in the Conservative interest. He has issued his address, in which, after alluding to the enthusiastic invitation he has received from the electors, he strongly condemns Mr. Gladstone's proposals in reference to the Irish Church as revolutionary in their character and consequences.

LANCASHIRE (SOUTH-EAST).—The Conservative candidates are the Hon. Algernon Egerton, sitting at present for South Lancashire, and Mr. John Snowdon Henry, of the firm of Henry and Co., merchants, and brother of Mr. Mitchell Henry, Liberal candidate for Manchester.

LEITH BURGHS.—On Friday night a meeting was held in Leith for the purpose of presenting requisitions to Mr. Macfie, of Dreghorn, desiring him to come forward as a Liberal candidate for these burghs, in the room of Mr. Miller, who retires from ill-health. The Leith requisition had 1,970 signatures attached to it, and the Musselburgh requisition 366. Mr. Macfie accepted the invitation, and addressed the meeting on public affairs.

LINCOLNSHIRE (SOUTH).—In his address to his constituents soliciting re-election, Mr. W. E. Welby (Conservative) says:—

So long as I could do so with any reasonable prospect of success, I should oppose any measure having for its object the severance in that country of the connection between Church and State; but I cannot conceal from myself that circumstances may arise under which to prolong such resistance would become not merely useless but mischievous. I must therefore, if re-elected as your member, reserve the right of acting in such a case to the best of my judgment, which will be guided solely by an earnest desire to uphold the interests of the Church and the integrity of the Protestant faith. This looks very much like hauling down the "No surrender" flag in counties as well as in towns.

LONDONDERY.—Mr. Richard Dowse, Q.C., the opponent of Lord Claud Hamilton, has declared at a meeting of the electors that he adopts the programme of the Liberal party—the completion of the work of Reform, retrenchment of the national expenditure, disestablishment of the Irish Church, and compensation to tenants for improvements made legal by Act of Parliament. If the Established Church has 1*l.* a head per annum for every man, woman, and child belonging to it, he (Mr. Dowse) thought it a great injustice that the Presbyterians should have only 1*s.* 9*d.* a head, and the Roman Catholics 4*d.*, for the *Regium Donum* and the Maynooth grant just amounted to those sums.

MADSTONE.—At length two Tories have come forward to oppose the sitting members for this borough, Messrs. Lee and Whatman. Their names are Mr. G. Parbury, of Catherham, and Mr. W. Foster White, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

MANCHESTER.—There are to be two Conservative candidates for Manchester. One has already been selected in the person of Lord Grey de Wilton, son of the Earl of Wilton, and probably Mr. Fereday Smith or Mr. Alderman Rose will be the second candidate.

MARYLEBONE.—There is another addition to the list of Liberal candidates for this borough in the person of Dr. De Meschin, who in his address promises, if returned, to give his steadfast support to Mr. Gladstone.

MID SOMERSET.—A west-country paper refers to a proposal that Mr. Walter Bagehot, who was a short time ago a candidate for the University of London, should be requested to contest Mid Somerset in the Liberal interest. "We have reason to believe," it adds, "that a requisition to him has been, or is about to be, prepared for the signature of the electors. That such a requisition will receive the name of every Liberal in the division we cannot doubt. It would be difficult to find a more eligible candidate than Mr. Bagehot. He is a native of Somersetshire, and a magistrate for the county, and the members of his family are well known and highly respected as the heads of trading and financial institutions with which the interests of this district are closely identified."

MID SURREY.—Mr. C. H. Roberts will probably be the second candidate for Mid Surrey. He is the grandson of Mr. Roberts the banker, who was long a resident at Roehampton.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—There are now three candidates before the constituency—namely, Mr. Allen (Liberal), Mr. Buckley (Conservative), the present members; and Mr. Salmon, of Northampton (Liberal). Mr. M. D. Hollins having declined to come forward, Mr. Salmon was unanimously adopted as the second Liberal candidate at a crowded meeting in the Lecture-hall on Wednesday evening, convened by the Liberal Association. Mr. Salmon avowed himself a follower of Mr. Gladstone. A correspondent informs us that there is no doubt of his return in conjunction with Mr. Allen.

NORTH DEVON.—In reply to a requisition signed by 2,400 electors, Mr. Walrond, M.P. for Tiverton, has consented to stand with Sir Stafford Northcote as the second Conservative candidate, in opposition to Mr. Thomas Dyke Acland. The present register contains the names of about 10,000 electors, and a

large number will be added by the extended franchise. At the last contest, in 1857, the late Mr. Buller, a well-known Liberal, defeated Sir Stafford Northcote by more than 1,100 votes.

SHOREHAM.—Mr. Ivans Agnew has issued his address as a Liberal candidate for the representation of New Shoreham and the Rape of Bramber. He is prepared to support Mr. Gladstone as the leader of the Liberal party.

SUFFOLK EAST.—There is a prospect of a severe contest in this division. Mr. F. S. Corrance and the Hon. T. M. Henniker-Major, the Conservative sitting members, solicit re-election; and are opposed in the Liberal interest by Colonel Adair and Mr. T. Sutton-Western. All four candidates have issued their addresses to the electors. Colonel Adair supports the disestablishment of the Irish Church (on the ground that it has been shown to be unsuited and unacceptable to a large portion of the Irish people), a practical system of national education, and a wise economy in the public expenditure. Mr. Western also supports economy in the public services, the repeal of the malt-tax, the promotion of education, and the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He will also, if returned, give a cordial general support to "that great and gifted statesman" Mr. Gladstone.

WINCHESTER.—The Hon. Thomas Norton, who was formerly Chief Justice of Newfoundland, has been selected as the second Liberal candidate for this city. This decision was come to at a crowded meeting of electors on Friday evening.

WORCESTERSHIRE (WEST).—Sir John Sebright will be a Liberal candidate for this division.

WYCOMBE.—Mr. J. R. Mills, the senior member for High Wycombe, has decided to offer himself for re-election, and a severe contest for the single seat is expected between him and the other present member, the Hon. W. H. P. Carington. No fear is entertained that a Conservative candidate could, under any circumstances, be successful. Mr. Mills will be supported by the great body of the new electors, chiefly mechanics engaged in the chair trade. The number of electors will be increased from less than 500 to 1,200 or upwards by the Act of 1867.

YORK.—Mr. Westhead, having got over the difficulty he was placed in relative to being a candidate for East Worcestershire, has agreed to stand for York in the Liberal interest. At a meeting of the Liberal Committee on Friday it was agreed to recommend, as the colleague of Mr. Westhead in the representation, Mr. John Hall Gladstone, F.R.S., F.G.S., a distant relative of the distinguished Liberal statesman.

ELECTION ADDRESSES AND SPEECHES.

On Saturday Sir J. S. PAXINGTON, First Lord of the Admiralty, issued his address to the electors of this borough, offering himself for re-election. After referring to his public conduct and political opinions, as often explained to the electors, he says:—

But the coming general election will take place under exceptional circumstances, both from the very great increase in the number of electors and more especially from the difficult and complicated nature of the great Church question which has been suddenly forced upon the attention of the country. That question involves an attack upon our Protestant institutions. I trust you will not be led away by the fallacy that the effect of this change would be to establish religious equality in Ireland. I fully believe that, on the contrary, its effect would be to reduce the Protestant Church in Ireland to the position of a sect plundered, depressed, and deprived of the support she now derives from her existing organisation and the authority of the Crown; while the Roman Catholic Church in that country, strange in her long-established hierarchy and submissive to laws and government prescribed by the Sovereign Pontiff, would be placed, free from the competition of any rival, on a vantage-ground such as she has never yet enjoyed under the Protestant Crown of these kingdoms. I cannot believe that such a policy will find favour with the British people. We are mainly indebted to the Reformation for the civil and religious liberties we enjoy, and I must decline to adopt any course which would in my judgment render those blessings less secure. I am more free to declare these views because I have always been willing to relieve my Roman Catholic fellow-subjects from injustice, or oppression, or civil inequality. I regard charity and toleration for the religious belief of others as a high Christian duty, and in proof of my sincerity I may refer to many passages in my public life. But while I cannot assist in the destruction of any part of the Church established in these realms, I am not, on the other hand, prepared to defend the ecclesiastical condition of Ireland as it now exists; and if this great subject had been approached in a calm spirit of honest reform, instead of being precipitately thrust forward for scarcely disguised party objects, I believe we might have arrived—indeed, I trust we may still arrive—at a satisfactory modification of existing defects.

With regard to the national expenditure the right hon. baronet says:—

I feel bound, as a member of the Government which has been responsible during the last two years for the public expenditure, to assure you that we have endeavoured to administer the finances of the country with the utmost economy consistent with the efficiency of our establishments. I think it the more necessary to refer to this point, because the finance of the present Government is now the subject of constant attacks which are most disingenuous and unjust. So far, at least, as regards the department with which I am connected, it is well known that if the late Government had continued in office they must and would have adopted the same or similar measures as those now complained of, and had actually commenced one portion of that increase of expenditure which is now made matter of inculpation against their successors.

Referring to the subject of national education, Sir John trust the new Parliament will feel the necessity for liberal and vigorous action. He says:—

The settlement of the question has been rendered

more than ever necessary by the recent extension of the elective franchise, and it might have been settled in the last session of Parliament if public business had been permitted to take its usual course. My own views on this subject, often expressed to you, have undergone no change, and I hope and believe they are mainly in accordance with your opinions.

There is no present indication of the talked of opposition to Sir John's return. The constituency is tripled in numbers under the new Reform Bill.

At a meeting of the Liberals of North and North-east Lancashire, held on Saturday at Longridge, the Marquis of HARTINGTON replied to insinuations contained in a placard that has been extensively posted in North Lancashire. It is insinuated in this placard that the Devonshire family have some interest in the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, as they hope to come in for some portion of the division of the endowments. Lord Hartington repudiated the allegation. Every one knew, he said, that if the proposed measure was passed, the funds of the Church would be appropriated, not for the benefit of any individual, but, he hoped, for the benefit of the Irish people at large. If in any way the measure affected the pecuniary interests of his own family it would affect them detrimentally rather than beneficially, as the owners of property in Ireland, being mainly Protestants, had at present their church found them, but if the measure of disestablishment and disendowment passed, Protestant landlords would have to do what Roman Catholic landlords now did for their religion, and pay the stipends of their ministers.

The four sitting members for the City of London—Baron Rothschild, Mr. R. W. Crawford, Mr. Goschen, and Alderman Lawrence—have issued a joint address, in which they say:—

The Act of 1867 for the Representation of the People has materially changed the conditions under which the City of London will be called upon to take part in the ensuing general election. You have been selected, with a few other large constituencies, for the purpose of testing the operation of a novel political expedient. The electors, who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of returning four candidates of their choice, are now to be deprived of one of their votes in order to secure the so-called representation of a minority. But, before this minority can claim to return a member, it must comprise an adequate proportion of the constituency. If it falls short of such a proportion, can it be said that Parliament intended, or that the country would approve the surrender, by the majority, of any portion of the representation? We have refrained from addressing you with reference to the coming election until the effect of the extension of the franchise upon the relative strength of the Liberal and Conservative parties had been well ascertained. It appears that large as was the Liberal majority at the election of 1865, the accession to its ranks which it has since acquired is such that the minority, as we are advised, will not reach the number which would entitle the Conservative party to expect to return one member to Parliament, even under the new system of limited voting. With your assured numerical superiority the Liberal party in the City can still return four members. It is, therefore, our grateful duty again to place our services at your disposal; and relying on a continuance of the support we have hitherto received from you, we shall approach the contest with every confidence in the result.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON has issued his address to the electors of Ashton-under-Lyne. He thinks that the present objectionable ratepaying system will require the attention of the new Parliament, and is more than ever in favour of the Ballot. In Reform "much remains to be accomplished before the work is completed. On the Irish Church and some other questions he says:—

It has been my lot to be a member of the House of Commons for many of the best years of my life, and I have long felt conscious that although the consideration of the Irish Church question has been often postponed, the time must arrive when it would have to be seriously entertained. I believe the people of England have instinctively felt that in pursuing a wiser and more just policy towards Ireland than formerly prevailed, the Irish Church could not much longer be upheld. The time is come when this great question must be encountered, and we have a statesman at the head of the Liberal party who possesses the will, the ability, and the courage to grapple in earnest with the difficulties of the subject, and who will endeavour to deal with it on those broad and just principles which can alone afford a hope of an enduring and satisfactory settlement. Should I have the honour of again representing you in Parliament, I shall give my support to that policy of ecclesiastical disestablishment and disendowment in Ireland which has already received the sanction of large majorities of the present House of Commons. The public expenditure is large, and has been of late much augmented. Although it is declared in the speech from the Throne that the relations of the United Kingdom with all foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, our army and navy estimates undergo no diminution. There would seem in these days to be a rivalry amongst the nations of Europe in the extent of their military and naval armaments, and the industrious classes of these countries are all suffering from the heavy burthens thus imposed. I believe these great warlike preparations do not tend to preserve peace, but rather beget a desire to engage in war. I earnestly hope that public opinion may be awakened, and declare itself opposed to the maintenance of excessive military and naval establishments in time of peace. It would be my earnest endeavour to promote, with a due regard to the safety and honour of my country, a policy of retrenchment and of peace.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSIVE.—At Marlborough-street on Saturday, Mr. Knox made public reference to the destruction of a large can of nitro-glycerine which had been left in a house in Maddox-street by a departing lodger. The compound was dropped grain and grain into a river under the direction of the police, and by order of the magistrate. Had it exploded in the house in which it was so carelessly left, it would have set the whole neighbourhood on fire.

THE GREAT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

At the Abergele inquest on Wednesday, the station-master at Llandulas was examined. He stated that it was his duty to regulate the shunting of trains, and that, according to the rules, the goods train should have been shunted ten minutes before the mail was due. On the day of the accident he continued the shunting because he thought he should complete it in time to prevent the mail train from being stopped.

The evidence of Mrs. Dickens is likely to lead to much controversy. Thompson, driver of the mail train, who was also examined on Wednesday, stated that having turned off the steam and jumped off the engine, he was on his legs in a moment after the collision, and gave his key to a gentleman who asked for it. While he was helping to uncouple the Post-office van he states that he heard some lady in the carriages in front which were burnt tell Mrs. Dickens "to mind her own business"! On the other hand, Hinton, the guard, who was examined, stated that he was at the burning carriages before Mrs. Dickens, and that it was impossible for her or any one else to have spoken to any passenger in them. Mr. Kennedy, a passenger, who had the door key from the driver, confirms the testimony of the guard on this point.

On Thursday evidence was taken respecting the properties of the petroleum which caused the conflagration. It went to show that 1,700 gallons of oil were consumed, a quantity which, in the opinion of one of the witnesses, must have proved instantaneously fatal to the passengers in the burning carriages. The brakemen of the goods train, acting by legal advice, declined to give evidence. The resident engineer was called in the course of the day, and stated that the end of the train left on the line must have had the brake screwed down, otherwise the trucks would not have stood on the incline. He added that if the three waggons "kicked off" to join the two others had been sent gently along the line, they would not have started the trucks containing the petroleum. The evidence in this protracted inquiry was brought to a close by the examination of Mr. Mason, assistant-manager of the London and North-Western Railway, and Colonel Rich, Government inspector, both of whom stated that if the two brakemen in charge of the goods train which preceded the mail train had done their duty, and had followed the printed rules, the accident would have been prevented. Only about half the locks of the carriages consumed were produced, and these were, with one exception, all unlocked.

On Friday the inquest was brought to a close. On the completion of the evidence the Assessor summed up strongly in favour of a verdict of manslaughter against the two brakemen. He expressed a wish that the jury should, if consistent with the evidence, express an opinion, out of regard to the feelings of the survivors, that the deaths were caused by suffocation from the instantaneous evolution of gases from the oil rather than from the slower and more terrible effects of fire. He pointed out that the evidence of Mrs. Dickens was only corroborated by two women, while it was more or less entirely contradicted by the evidence of six male passengers and others. With respect to the coroner, he showed that he had determined to obtain legal assistance as soon as he saw the difficulties with which the inquiry was surrounded.

The jury consulted together for four hours, and then unanimously returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Richard Williams, the senior brakeman, and Robert Jones, the junior brakeman of the goods train. They add:—

We cannot refrain from strongly censuring the conduct of the Llandulas station-master for gross dereliction of duty in non-observance of a rule of the company (No. 6, page 110) which requires "that all goods trains must be shunted at stations on sideways at least ten minutes before a passenger train is due." We regret to find how carelessly several of the company's rules are enforced by those having the supervision of the working of the company. We recommend that a longer time should be given to a "pick-up train" to go through the process of shunting trains for a passenger train to pass, especially on an incline like that at Llandulas; and that during the process of shunting the points should be opened into a siding behind the brake-van, thereby preventing runaway trucks from travelling down inclines on main lines. We are satisfied that the doors of the carriages were not locked on the platform side of the Irish down mail on the day in question.

The jury expressed an opinion that the persons killed were suffocated, and not burned to death; that the coroner was not fairly amenable to the censures which have been passed upon him; and offered their sympathy to the surviving friends of the victims.

The brakemen at once surrendered, and were committed for trial by the coroner, but allowed bail.

At Abergele, on Saturday, a summons for manslaughter was granted by the magistrates, on the application of Mr. Edwards-Wood, against the Llandulas station-master. To-morrow (Thursday) similar summonses against the two brakemen will be applied for.]

It has transpired that Mr. Bayard Clarke, an American gentleman who was supposed to have joined the train at Chester, was at Cheltenham at the time of the accident.

The coroner had prepared a long statement in vindication of himself, which was not read at the inquest, but was handed to the reporters. In one passage he says:—"When Lord Farnham found I would not grant the burial certificate to suit his views for a body not identified, he turned round the very next morning and said I was wanting in dignity and regularity, and utterly unfit to discharge the duties of my office." Now, I must say this, that if I had done what I ought to have done, and what

I have been blamed for not doing, I should have committed him and all who abetted him for contempt of court. But I am very glad that I did not, although I have now the power to commit or fine him. I would a thousand times rather be hurt myself than add pain and disgrace to a bereaved relative, and, I doubt not, a truly honourable family. But I must say, in reply to the taunt of want of dignity and regularity in the conduct of the proceedings of this court, that Sir Henry Edwards and Lord Farnham and their allies were the sole cause of it, and that, but for them, this court would have been carried on quietly and in as dignified and regular a manner as I have done for the last twenty years to the entire satisfaction of this county, during which time I have had my fair share of onerous and responsible duties, and have been complimented by judges of assize where cases of life and death have been brought before them. Had either Lord Farnham or Sir H. Edwards consulted me privately with respect to anything they required and within the scope of my office, I should have been too glad to accede to their wishes; but they preferred to attempt an undue advantage over me, in which they were foiled."

GLIMPSES OF THIBET AND CHINA.

Colonel Sykes publishes a letter sent from the native Nepaulese Ambassador in China to the English gentleman who taught him our language at the Maharajah's court. The letter is printed *ad verbum et ad litteram*; it is interesting on that account, and it has great value in giving the observations of a fresh and, apparently, candid mind on the present state of China. The writer journeyed through Thibet, and into China, as far as Tchien-foo-foo, where he seems to have been detained for some time by the Chinese local authorities. Of the first part of his journey he says:—

Society in Thibet is at a very low ebb. Religion forms the essential basis of the constitution, both civil and social; the system which here holds sway is that known in Asia under the title of Buddhism, the human being its sovereign head. The objects of worship are mortals exalted into Deities instead of a spiritual and eternal Author of the Universe. As soon as the Lam-mas, the priests, by supposed celestial indications, discover an infant with whom his soul is supposed to have transmigrated. This person is immediately exalted into the character of Lam-ma, and in his name all the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the State are administered. Each district has its Lam-ma (not only districts but villages), but there is a chief called Grand Lam-ma, who resides at Lassa (the native title is the Ta-ye-la-ma, or the Sovereign of Empire). At Lassa is a temple of Po-to-la, the chief palace of the Grand Lam-ma, which is said to be 232 hands high, it contains 300 apartments filled with images in gold and silver, and has its roofs richly gilded, and I am assured that the entire number of priests and monks maintained at the expense of the country is little short of 30,000 in all the principal places named, Baboon Goom-las, 7,700; Sa-ra, 5,500; Gau-dha, 3,300; Loga, 6,000; Tha-ha-chay, 3,300; Ru-the-ling, 3,800; these are the principal priests and monks of these temples, but the remainder there is no number.

On touching the frontiers of China he formed expectations which were soon destined to disappointment:—

Now we hoped that our fate had been changed, on the arrival into the large Empire of China, seeing all sort of articles, food, and civilised large nations, we never seen before such a most populated country and its villages, towns, and cities, with deeply peopled. Now myself and all my officers and soldiers being exceedingly glad in changing our condition, and the good behavior of the Chinese mandarins, but on the contrary. Alas! we arrived into great empire of robbery, our boxes losing every day, which are in charge of mandarines, we asked often to get our boxes, the mandarines promising every day a lie, promising saying to-day or to-morrow. Now I have written to the Governor to get the articles which are lost in his province (named tshale-thoon) waiting for an answer to-day or to-morrow. Some good people says, there is at present a very striking change in the public spirit of China, twelve or thirteen years since the authority of Government is despised, the power is exceedingly weak, people everywhere is factions and insolent, China lies at a state of perpetual mutiny, at least in these remote parts of the empire. By a letter written from Shang-hay, I hear Chinese Governments at this time to be very proud and haughty before the foreign Legations in China. I do not understand the reasons of that pride, because at the same moment Chinese Government is exceedingly weak before his own subjects. It is related atrocious Nanfoy or rebellious people are raging in the nebouring of Pekin, they are besieging the important town of tien-tien, they have already destroyed a town of the fifth class, near Pakin, and before the eyes of the Chinese army totally unable to oppose them in any way. All foreign Legations refuse their support in the present content, because their because they are dissatisfied with the pride and insolence of Chinese Court.

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 9, 1868.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

GUILDFORD.—Professor Goldwin Smith attended a large meeting on Monday night, at the Public Hall, held to promote the return of Mr. Onslow, the Liberal member, who seeks re-election. In the course of a lengthened and able speech the learned professor said it had been often asked, "Did the Liberals or the Tories pass the Reform Bill?" For his part, he had been fighting for a good many years for a Reform Bill, but he had always found himself denounced and opposed by the Tories. The greatest man, too, that England had produced since Peel—a man who had

exerted his genius to improve the people—had been driven from his place by Tory squires and persons for speaking earnestly his conviction that all men not otherwise disqualified were entitled to the rights of citizenship, as our own flesh and blood. Toryism now came to the working man and said, "I am the only Liberal thing, only you don't know it." The fact was, Toryism had been to the Temple of Beauty, and like Mrs. Borrodale, had been made beautiful for ever. Mr. Disraeli was the Madame Rachel in that Temple of Beauty, and by giving Toryism an abundance of false hair, by enamelling, and skilful dressing out, had sent it to woo the working man; but it would share the fate of the bride who fell to pieces on the wedding night. Amidst all the disguises and enamel, the features of the old lady persistently shone through. Mr. Smith touched upon several other topics, and concluded with a high eulogium upon Mr. Onslow.

HANWICK.—Mr. C. H. Turner has finally declined to contest this borough against Lieutenant-Colonel Jervia, notwithstanding that a second appeal has been made to him to come forward as a candidate in the Liberal interest.

DEWSBURY.—On Monday evening Mr. Handel Cosham arrived at Dewsbury, and met with a gratifying reception. He addressed two open-air meetings, one at Stancliffe and the other at Carlinghew. The last-named was attended by about 1,200 or 1,500 electors. Mr. Cosham, in the course of his speech, alluded to the fact that the local daily and weekly Conservative press were supporting the candidature of his learned opponent (Mr. Serjeant Simon). This fact of itself was significant, especially as the same journals were united in their opposition to his (the speaker's) candidature. He was glad to have the support of such statesmen as Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, and if elected he should support them to the extent of his power to reduce taxation and inaugurate cheaper government. A vote of confidence was passed in Mr. Cosham with very few dissentients.

THE MURPHY RIOT AT MANCHESTER.—MANCHESTER, TUESDAY.—The very light sentence passed upon the prisoners yesterday, as announced by telegram, leads to the impression that the magistrates, having been baffled in bringing the chief inciter of the riots to justice, were indisposed to visit the poor and ignorant people misled by him with heavy punishment. The court has proceeded with other cases to-day in the same lenient spirit. Six of the prisoners, named Hannon, Laughlin, Houghton, Baker, Brian, and Oates, were discharged with a caution, because Captain Palin was doubtful if he could make out a complete case against them. Patrick Sweeney, who was remanded yesterday for shooting with a pistol, was fined 5*l.* and costs, and was to find two sureties of 20*l.* each to keep the peace. Thirteen other prisoners were then placed at the bar, and the evidence against them had not been completed when our report was despatched. After the details already given of these proceedings the evidence would be devoid of much public interest. The mild view taken by the magistrates of these cases seems to have allayed the bitterness of party spirit for the present, and it is hoped will be attended with the best results.

THE CAB STRIKE CONTINUES; and although yesterday afternoon a considerable number of vehicles were in the streets, this was simply to evade the penalties of the act of Parliament, prohibiting cabs from being kept at home two days in succession. During the day, the ranks of the men on strike were recruited by about 300 of the privileged drivers. A deputation waited on Sir R. Mayne to ask whether, under the Hackney Carriage Act, he could not get the railway-stations thrown open to the cab trade generally, but the Chief Commissioner declined to interfere.

THE PHARMACY ACT.—Last evening a meeting of the homoeopathic chemists of London was held at the hospital in Great Ormond-street, to consider the position which they occupy under the Pharmacy Act of last session. They complain that the new statute places them under several vexatious restrictions. It was resolved to appoint a committee to watch the working of the act, and to take the necessary steps for preserving the rights of homoeopathic chemists. The committee will also consider the propriety of asking the Home Secretary to receive a deputation.

A telegram from Paris states that an interview will probably take place between the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Victoria when her Majesty passes through Paris to-morrow on her way home from Switzerland.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

There was a rather short supply of new English wheat on offer here to-day, but the quality of the samples was good. All descriptions met a dull inquiry, at the decline established on Monday last. There was a small consumptive business passing in foreign wheat, at the late reduction, but the demand was principally for fine Russian qualities. Barley was steady in value and demand for both malting and grinding sorts. The malt trade was extremely quiet, but prices were without change. Oats were in steady request, and the recent improvement was well supported. Beans were scarce, and commanded late rates. Peas were a slow sale, on former terms. Red and white clovers were held for late rates. Trefoils and trifolium were dull, but unaltered. Canary was scarce, and quite as dear. Cakes were steady. The flour trade was very quiet, and foreign and country marks were lower to sell. Town-made qualities were unaltered.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.					
Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.	
English & Scotch 1,180	640	150	50	280	
Irish	—	—	—	2,400	—
Foreign	9,890	2,610	—	12,310	1,310 shs.
					Maise, 980 qr

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, and LIVERPOOL.

EPITOME OF ANNUAL REPORT

For 1867.

The "ROYAL" has never had a larger body of
Constituents than now.

FIRE BRANCH.

PREMIUMS in 1867 ... £160,553
being a larger revenue than in any preceding year
LOSSES by Fire in 1867... £202,125
NET PROFITS, after paying all losses and expenses £56,373

LIFE BRANCH.

Annual Average of new business in 1865-67... £201,000
Do. during previous Quinquennium... £268,000
Amount added to Life Reserves in 1867 ... £128,583

LIFE PROPOSALS now effected will participate in the in-
creased share of profits recently conceded to Policy-holders.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

August, 1868.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as
follows:—

One Line A Shilling.
Each additional Line Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a
valuable Medium for their Announcements.

The NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

Published by ARTHUR MIAL (to whom it is requested that
all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-
street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct
from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the
following terms, for payment in advance:—

Per Quarter 8 s. d.
Half-year 0 6 6
Year 1 0 0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and
at the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped
copy sent by post must have a penny postage-stamp affixed
each time of transmission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Welsh Blood" writes us an indignant letter complain-
ing of the recent language of the *English Independent*
relative to his countrymen. Our contemporary said
that "if the Welshmen stick to their promises, Mr.
Henry Richard should be returned for Merthyr," and
our correspondent thinks the remark "unkindly," and
"uncalled for." Obviously the phrase was not in-
tended to imply any lack of faith in Welsh sincerity,
but to hint at the coercive influences notoriously
brought to bear upon Welsh electors. We don't suppose
our contemporary doubts that "the promises of Welsh-
men are quite as good as those of Englishmen"; but
with the rest of the world he knows that the screw is
mercilessly and successfully used by landlords and em-
ployers in both countries, to prevent the free action of
voters.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868.

SUMMARY.

THE election strife throughout the country is
becoming more intense. Mr. Milner-Gibson,
an ex-Cabinet Minister, indicates clearly, in his
address to the electors of Ashton-under-Lyne,
the chief questions at issue, and adds the force
of his authority in favour of the necessity
for a supplementary Reform Bill, and the adop-
tion of the vote by ballot. The Liberal party
ought to be strong indeed throughout the
country to justify the course that is being
pursued in many constituencies. In hardly
more than three places are their opponents so
unwise as to fight against each other. But
Liberals are contending with Liberals for the
possession of no less than fifteen seats in
England, as many in Scotland, and six in
Ireland; making a total of thirty-six con-
stituencies in which their prospects are liable to
be endangered by rivalry and jealousy. In what
ways these differences may be adjusted, it is
not easy to say, but the result can only be in-
jurious to the Liberal cause. Perhaps some
authoritative expression of opinion by the
leaders of the party, might have the effect of
adjusting rival claims before the final struggle
in the polling booths.

Mr. Murphy has had the satisfaction of
causing a fresh effusion of blood, without ad-
vancing one iota his "No Popery" crusade.
Manchester is the last scene of his incendiary
agitation. Arrested in that city for pursuing a
course which tended to a breach of the peace,
he was bailed out by his friends; and in order
to evade magisterial interference, proclaimed
himself a candidate for the representation of

Manchester. An election meeting held in one
of the suburban districts was invaded by a
band of Irish Catholics who attacked Murphy's
supporters with stones and other missiles.
Blood was shed and severe injuries inflicted,
though happily no lives were lost. The dis-
turbance was promptly put down by the police,
and the rioters have been brought up before the
magistrates, and some of them punished. In
what way these offensive demonstrations can be
prevented consistent with the liberty of the
subject, is a problem which has not yet been
solved.

The lengthened inquiry into the railway
catastrophe in North Wales terminated on
Friday in a verdict of manslaughter against the
two brakemen who had charge of the goods
train at Llandulas. The jury further censured
the station-master, and recommended that more
time should be allowed for shunting before
passenger trains were due, and that, during the
operation of shunting, the points should be kept
open into the siding to prevent runaway trucks
escaping on the main line. This verdict was no
doubt in accordance with the evidence, though it
is not easy to understand why the station-master,
who was the most responsible person on the spot,
should escape so lightly. He is, however, to be
proceeded against by the friends of the sufferers
by the late accident, and in the trials which are
likely to ensue, the causes of this terrible
disaster will no doubt be more clearly ascer-
tained. Public anxiety has not been greatly
allayed by the inquiry at Abergele. It is
manifest that the traffic on many of our great
railways is becoming too great for the re-
sources of the companies, whose elaborate rules
and precautions are liable at all times to be
neglected or disarranged by trivial incidents.

The Australian mail brings details of the ter-
mination of the long-protracted political dead-
lock in Victoria. No sooner was the news
received of the refusal of the grant of 20,000*l.*
to Lady Darling by her husband in England,
and his return to the colonial service, than this
bone of contention between the two Houses was
withdrawn. The Sladen Ministry, which had
temporarily taken office, was out-voted,
and Mr. McCulloch and his friends
returned to power. Liberal supplies have
been voted, all the members of the Go-
vernment have been re-elected by their con-
stituents, and each branch of the Legislature
retains its rights intact. We hope it will be
long before they again come into collision.

The fear, probably groundless, of another Gar-
ibaldi invasion has created no little alarm at
the Roman Court, and put an end to the nego-
tiations which were going on between Paris and
Florence for the withdrawal of the French army
of occupation. The Emperor is not likely to
abandon the Pope while the French elections
are pending; but the army of his Holiness is
diminishing day by day in consequence of de-
sertion, and ere long the Pope may rest almost
exclusively for support on the French garrison.

The reports of a change of feeling in America
in favour of the Democratic candidate for the
Presidency is not borne out by the result of
the elections in Vermont, where the Republicans
have increased their majority by 8,000. Accord-
ing to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, the
chances of the Democrats visibly decline day
by day. Their attacks on Grant's character,
which have been of unparalleled scurrility,
were the only things they had to rely upon, and
these make no impression upon the popular
mind. The increasing violence of the Southern
orators is greatly helping the Republican cause,
and the shocking outrages that are taking place
in many of these States show how little possi-
bility there is, for the present, of dispensing
with military rule.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE.

THE *Journal des Débats* has been lately dis-
cussing of personal government and the terrible
weight of responsibility which the Emperor of
the French has accumulated on his own
shoulders. In the decline of his life, with in-
firmities increasing, and the once firm hand
trembling with irresolution, the rôle of Provi-
dence which he has chosen to assume to-
wards his subjects has become almost in-
supportable to Napoleon III. The Empire
still flourishes, it is true, but it is not firmly
established. A long period of prosperity and
commercial development has so increased the
wealth of the country that the demand for a
national loan of seventeen millions calls forth
twenty-five times the amount required. But
the public discriminate between the pecuniary
credit of the present régime and confidence in
its policy. Opinion can no longer be manipu-
lated by official devices. The Legislature,

elected under the auspices of partisan prefects
and administrative repression, will next year
complete its term, and a new one will have to
be elected under new conditions. The rural
districts, as in the late election for the Jura,
repudiate official dictation; the prestige of
Napoleonism is on the wane, spite of priestly
support purchased by humiliating subservience
to the Vatican; and the armaments of France
grow in magnitude as public confidence in the
Empire declines. After seventeen years of rule,
Napoleon III. cannot repose in the belief that
his dynasty is firmly established, and the Empire
of Peace is becoming a menace to Europe.

Such are the fruits of personal government
in France. That cautious training, which
would have gradually enabled the population to
participate in the management of their own
affairs, has been withheld, and they are be-
coming indifferent, if not hostile, to the poten-
tate who has toiled and spent himself for their
benefit. There is an unfortunate tendency in
France to allow political opposition to assume
the form of antagonism to the reigning dynasty.
The Emperor has encouraged this feeling by
excluding men of independence from his
councils, and insisting that his Ministers shall
be simply the instruments of his will. The
regular Opposition in the Legislature is now
assuming a more hostile attitude, and its leaders
are ready to accept the alliance of those who
aim at the overthrow of the Empire. The
French people, who might have been thoroughly
won over to the throne by the adoption of a mode-
rate constitutional system, are wearied of contem-
plating their chief as a ubiquitous benefactor. In
Paris the lampoons of M. Rochefort are read
with delight by all classes; in the departments
people of diverse political views combine against
the system of official candidates.

If constitutional government were in quiet
operation in France, the effusions of the semi-
official press would be of less importance, and
the eagerness to meddle the affairs of other
countries less obvious. As it is, disquietude
and panic have become chronic. The *Constitu-
tionnel* preaches peace; the *Pays* advocates
war. One semi-official organ tells the com-
mercial classes to fear nothing; another exults
in the fact that France is fully armed, and
ready to enter upon a campaign at the shortest
notice. The Minister of Finance vouches for
the pacific views of his master; Marshal Niel
boasts of the perfect equipment of the army.
Thus it is that, although Napoleon III. is be-
lieved to entertain a rooted aversion to war, the
French people continue anxious and distrustful.
They believe that no Government journals can
speak without official inspiration. They have
been taught to believe that the Emperor knows
what is best for them, and they study his
phrases, whether ambiguous or distinct, by the
light thrown upon them in the Government
newspapers.

France is now prepared for war, and the
fact, so far from being an additional security
for peace, is a further source of peril to the
nation. Ever since the armaments of the
country have been augmented, the war party has
raised its tone. The army itself claims to have
a voice in the national policy, and the pressure
of generals and officers, whose trade is war, is a
new element seriously affecting the international
relations of the country. "We cannot maintain
so huge and perfect a military force unless it be
turned to account"—is a cry that seems to be over-
bearing prudent councils. Germany witnesses
this development of French opinion with some
uneasiness. When so authoritative a paper
as the *Constitutionnel* speaks of Prussian ob-
stinacy as the hindrance to the tranquillity of
Europe, there must be reason for this disqui-
tude. The Berlin papers are amazed at what
they regard as the bloodthirsty spirit exhibited
by the Paris press; and the Prussian Govern-
ment, foreseeing that a storm may arise, has
postponed for three months the enlistment of
the usual quota of recruits, in order that it
may "leave the French Cabinet without the
slightest shadow of a pretext for the assump-
tion of a menacing attitude, as well as to give
the world at large a fresh and most conclusive
guarantee of its own peaceable leanings."

The view taken at Berlin of the present
drift of political affairs in France, is the same
as obtains among the subjects of the Emperor.
"Were the French Government," says the
Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, "earnestly
bent upon removing public anxiety, it would have
the power, with a single stroke of the pen, to
cause the whole host of journalists connected
with it to strike the same chord. It would,
moreover, cost it as little trouble to influence
the language of the independent organs also,
and leave no member of the profession uncon-
vinced that to preach war is to compromise the
Government and damage the interests of the
people." But this course not being pursued,

the French and German peoples naturally regard the diatribes of the Paris papers as a reflection of Imperial intentions, and thus a state of things is kept up menacing to the tranquillity of Europe, and which, unless promptly changed, will oblige Napoleon III., against his own wishes, to drift into war.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

THE interest thus far created by the election intelligence from Ireland is not very profound, owing partly to the delay caused by harvest operations, and partly to the lack of any new elements of political activity, such as the Reform Act has introduced in England. The Irish Reform Bill was a mere mockery, introduced only because it was necessary that "something should be done." Whether or not, as the Irish members alleged, they were deserted by the English Liberals, all parties eventually concurred in the acceptance of a temporary measure for the sister island. The redistribution clauses were dropped, and Ireland found itself with a £4 rating franchise for boroughs, which will extend the suffrage in only a few places, and a lodger franchise of which hardly any persons care to avail themselves. The Government would have increased the number of polling places for counties, but the proposal was resisted by the Irish Liberals, because it would only have increased the direct influence of Protestant landlords over their tenants.

In 1865 Ireland sent fifty-six Liberals and forty-nine Conservatives to the Imperial Parliament; nor is there any strong expectation that this proportion will be materially altered. Two months, however, remain before the election takes place, in which interval excitement may be aroused on both sides. At present, judging from their election addresses, the "Protestant" candidates evince little interest on behalf of Mr. Disraeli's Government, and no very decided enthusiasm for the threatened Irish Church. There is, in fact, little popular feeling to appeal to. Ulster Protestantism has too Presbyterian a tinge to be very zealous for Irish episcopacy, and several of the Tory addresses omit all reference to the Church question. In fact, the absence of energetic preparations to defend the moribund Establishment in the polling-booth is the most marked feature of the Irish elections. It is no doubt felt that the battle of disestablishment will be fought rather in England than in Ireland. Besides, the Orangeism of Ulster is far from being identified with the maintenance of the Irish Church; and Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, its popular champion, and one of the candidates for Belfast, is comparatively indifferent to the fate of that institution, and too advanced a Liberal to suit the tastes of the Tory Protestant landlords.

The second marked characteristic of the Irish elections thus far, is the hearty adherence of the Catholic clergy to what is described as "the Gladstone policy on Irish questions," and the pointed reference made by Liberal candidates to the necessity of thorough co-operation with "the great Liberal party in the sister kingdom." Here and there are indications of the objections of Catholic constituencies to accept the nominees of their prelates; but one and all of the candidates who make any profession of Liberal principles, profess religious equality and disestablishment to be the first article of their creed. No one has a word to say about "Nationalism," "Fenianism," or any other vague croquet, but nearly all the Catholics who seek a Parliamentary seat, are as unanimous in favour of tenant right and denominational education as for the abolition of the Irish Church. So far, then, as election addresses and incidents indicate, such public opinion as there is among the Catholic population confides in the Liberal statesmen of England, and in "a good time coming."

That the electoral body in Ireland does not adequately represent preponderant opinion, is demonstrated by a single fact. No less than forty-four out of sixty-four county seats are at present undisturbed. In some, such as Cavan, Clare, and Leitrim, the representation is divided, and though a great Church institution is threatened with disestablishment, the Protestant landlords are not up in arms. They quietly adhere to their convenient compromises in the counties referred to, and are making efforts to recover their supremacy in only three others. But the fact that in more than two-thirds of the county constituencies the present numbers are left undisturbed, is a sign either of strange apathy in a great crisis, or of the difficulties of political conflict in Irish agricultural districts. Nor is it the supremacy of the Protestant landlords that prevents political conflict. The Liberals at the present moment hold thirty-four

out of the sixty-four county seats in Ireland, and they are proposing to assail at least five now held by their opponents.

The course of events in the Irish boroughs will be more manifest when the registration has been completed. As a rule politics in Ireland are governed by the religious faith of the voters. It is the Catholics who are Liberals, and the Protestants who adhere to Toryism. Such is one of the unnatural results of a State Church. Already, however, there are signs of a change in this respect. Mr. Pim, one of the sitting Liberal members for Dublin City, is a Protestant: so also is Mr. Whitworth, who represents Drogheda. Even the strange alliance of Presbyterianism with Episcopacy in the north is considerably weakened. In Newry, Mr. Kirk, a staunch Presbyterian Liberal, has taken the field against territorial Protestantism; in Belfast there is good hope that Mr. McClure will be returned by the combined influence of Presbyterians and Methodists; and in Londonderry a great effort will be made to overthrow the monopoly of the Hamilton family. Nonconformity is not a strong power in Ireland, but such as it is, the Liberal cause will, we fear, derive little help from it—so peculiar are the influences that act upon it, so feeble the independent spirit of its adherents.

When a real Reform Bill has been granted to Ireland, considerable changes may be expected in the relations of political parties, and that country may be a tower of strength to the Liberals in the Imperial Parliament. But at present the true aspirations of the great mass of the population can find but a faint expression in the polling-booth. A possible gain of half-a-dozen seats will not represent the marked popular approval of Mr. Gladstone's policy and the change of sentiment among the Roman Catholics. But it will enforce the necessity of making the constituent body in Ireland more honestly representative of the wishes of the people. Ireland still awaits not only ecclesiastical equality, but a genuine measure of Parliamentary reform.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

THE new American Minister has completely fulfilled the best hopes of his friends. The Border Senator exhibits the same qualities as the New England statesman who preceded him. Mr. Charles Francis Adams was not more the Minister of peace, or more profoundly conscious of the great responsibility of his position, than is his successor. From an international point of view this coincidence of sentiment between the two men is peculiarly gratifying, affording as it does a pacific guarantee for the future of which we could hardly have dreamed six months ago. On the other hand, it is equally reassuring if considered in its purely American aspects. Mr. Adams is a Northern politician, the distinguished son and grandson of two illustrious Puritan Presidents. Mr. Johnson is a Southerner by birth, local associations, and party convictions. His fidelity to his country's flag during the civil war won for him the respect and gratitude of all loyal Americans; but in other respects he was one in feeling and sympathy with the people of his own section. It is therefore a good sign that two American ambassadors, representing distinct parties and phases of opinion, should both breathe equally cordial expressions of friendship for England. To Mr. Adams, more than to all other statesmen put together, is due the preservation of peace between the two nations. If he had not exercised an almost superhuman self-control under a degree of provocation greater than perhaps any other Minister has ever borne, the Alabama claims must long ago have issued in war. He staved off hostilities and laid the basis of a friendly settlement of every existing difficulty. Down to the latest moment there was a danger that the good work which he partially accomplished might be undone by the adoption of "a more spirited policy" on the part of his successor. Happily for mankind, the hostile relations which subsisted between President Johnson and the Senate compelled the appointment of a Minister who was acceptable to both parties. There was perhaps no other public man in America, besides Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the selection of whom by the chief magistrate would have been approved by the Senate. He occupied, so to speak, the middle ground of the Border States; and the voice which was so potent in war proved equally powerful in peace.

Ignorance of America is, in many quarters, still so prevalent that Mr. Johnson's speech at the Master Cutlers' Feast must have excited no little astonishment among those whose knowledge of the new world is derived from the Tory press and the gossip of the clubs. "I speak only what I know," said Mr. Johnson, "with

every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the sentiments of my country. I know that for no people on the habitable globe is there a kinder feeling entertained by those of the United States than for the subjects of her Majesty." This is what we have always believed. The voices of those who are unfriendly to England in America, like the voices of those in this country who are hostile to the Americans, represent a noisy but comparatively insignificant minority. They, like Mr. Roebuck, deceive themselves by their own egotism, as well as by the strength of their lungs and their power of vituperation.

They take the rustic murmur of their bourg
For the great wave that echoes round the world.

Mr. Johnson pointed to those sources of unity between England and the United States which can no more be dried up than the intervening ocean. They who endeavour to separate mother and daughter are engaged in a warfare against nature herself. This was the spirit of his speech. Not less impressive was his vindication of the motives which induced his loyal countrymen to unsheath the sword in defence of the Union. They fought to maintain their national life, and in doing so overthrew the curse of human slavery. "Slavery," said the ex-Senator for Maryland, "thank God, is now extinct, and no footprints are to be found on the soil of the United States, but those of a free man." In the name of his own country he invited the two free nations of the world to form a perpetual alliance, and declared that if England were ever menaced by any serious danger America would be found at her side.

How were these sentiments received? By the guests with respectful sympathy, although during the civil war, Sheffield (rightly or wrongly) had the reputation of manifesting excessively pro-Southern sympathies. But Mr. Roebuck was not disposed to allow the better mind of Sheffield to prevail. A perverse cynicism or a morbid sympathy with evil led him to make a speech which has been universally pronounced by the English press to be an outrage on good manners—a flagrant abuse of the faculty of speech. We did not require Mr. Roebuck's harangue at the Master Cutlers' Feast to satisfy us that he hated America and her institutions—that she was an affront to his distempered imagination. But it did require that speech to enable us to gauge the depth of his malignity—to comprehend the full measure of the mischief which he was capable of perpetrating. There surely must be something radically wrong in the nature of a man who could deliberately choose such an occasion for venting his spite against a country which is bound to our own by so many ties of blood and friendship. What, for the time, must the American Minister have thought of our hospitality? What must he have thought of the consistency or good-breeding of those who, after cheering his kindly speech, listened, apparently without a shock, to the insults which their member hurled at the country of which he is the chosen representative? Every true Englishman has answered this question for himself with shame and humiliation.

Mr. Roebuck made two distinct allegations; the one being that there is poured into America a "tide of corruption, a feculent torrent of almost all the vice and turbulence of Europe," and the other that "the better educated classes of Americans have withdrawn themselves from political life"—a delicate compliment to Mr. Johnson himself and to his predecessor, Mr. Adams. If these statements had been absolutely true it would still have shown a great want of decency to flaunt them in the face of the American Minister, but in point of fact they have no basis of truth whatever. Foreign emigration, instead of being "the feculent torrent" of which he speaks, really revivifies the land by discharging itself into a thousand useful channels. The Irish Americans have their grievances, and the professional Fenians exhibit a turbulent spirit which can only be allayed by a generous settlement of the Irish difficulty at home. But even the Irish soon settle down side by side with the native population, and as a body, manifest no worse characteristics than an equal number of Englishmen. Mr. Johnson stated the case exactly, when, in reply to Mr. Roebuck, he said he supposed "that the hon. gentleman would admit that such specimens of degraded humanity are to be found in London, and possibly in Sheffield, but these do not affect injuriously the general character of the people of either locality."

In this sense only can the foreign population of the United States be described as "a tide of corruption." But this is not what Mr. Roebuck meant. He spoke without qualification, and with a purpose which he did not attempt

to disguise. It is true he has since laboured to make out that he was misunderstood; and that he further assures us that the American Minister was not offended by what he said. Mr. Johnson possibly may not have expressed any personal irritation, but he so far felt the sting of Mr. Roebuck's attack, that on the following day he deemed it necessary publicly to defend the character of his naturalised fellow-citizens. But whether Mr. Johnson took the matter in good part or not, it was imperative that every English journalist should be quick to resent the wound inflicted by Mr. Roebuck on the national hospitality. This has been done so effectually that the member for Sheffield has been made to feel that the measure of his offences against fairness and propriety is at last filled up; and indeed it is not impossible that his last act of indiscretion may cost him his seat.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter says:—"It is said that his Majesty is annoyed at the want of union which reigns in the Ministry, which has attracted public attention, and which has created confusion with regard to the intentions of the Government. The Emperor desires that all the semi-official journals shall adopt the same tone and write in favour of peace. At the Marquis de Moustier's reception on Thursday the Foreign Minister was specially pacific, and a certain weight appeared to have been removed from the shoulders of all the diplomats present. The gaiety of M. de Solms, who represents Prussia during the illness of Count Goltz, was noticed with satisfaction. M. de Solms had just communicated to M. de Moustier the news that his Government had determined to reduce the Prussian army by 80,000 men; the manner in which Prussia effects the reduction is by sending those men who have about six months' time to complete in the reserve to the landwehr."

It is now almost certain that the Government will be beaten in the Var as it was beaten in the Jura, and that M. Dufaure, ex-Minister of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, will sit on the Opposition benches.

M. Henri Rochefort has adopted a singular expedient for casting ridicule upon the French Government. He prepared a number of the *Lanterne*, composed exclusively from the first line to the last of extracts from the political works of Napoleon III. These extracts, however, appeared so objectionable that of the many printers to whom the collection was submitted, not one dared to print it. M. Henri Rochefort is thus enabled to say that the works even of Napoleon III. cannot be published in France.

M. Rochefort in his fourteenth *Lanterne*, issued from Brussels, and circulated, so it is said, widely in Paris, in spite of all attempts at suppression, is the full and perfect expression of his passionate hate of the Empire. He says he will not suffer himself to be imprisoned if he can help it. No, that would be to give up the game when all the trumps are in his hand. Before accepting martyrdom he will prolong the combat:—

To suppose that any good can be done with the men of December 2 by stretching out your wrists for their handcuffs and saying, "Here I am—do with me what you will," would be stupid indeed. I shall redouble my blows in order to precipitate the *dénouement*. You sentence me to sixteen months' imprisonment. Here is my answer. I condemn you to two years of the *Lanterne*. The only way to extinguish the *Lanterne* would be to expel your glorious Emperor from the Tuilleries. I am quite willing to leave off writing, but Napoleon must first cease to reign. Now, I announce this—that every Saturday the *Lanterne*, illegally strangled in France, will appear in some foreign country. It will filter through the French frontiers and be circulated in Paris to an extent that will astonish you. My domicile will be here, and there, and everywhere. I resign myself so play the part of a wandering journalist and a literary ponceur. One day I shall date the *Lanterne* from Geneva, another from Baden, Heidelberg, Ostend, or Cologne, and when you come to demand my expulsion you must apply to some fifteen Governments, of whom fourteen at least will laugh in your face.

According to *La France* the Emperor had specially deprecated the use of all irritating language against Prussia by the French official press. The *Standard* and the *Frances* state that the interview between the Marquis de Moustier and Lord Stanley on Saturday was eminently satisfactory. As the interview would be a simple matter of courtesy, and in all probability would have no diplomatic importance whatever, it would have been rather surprising if it had been otherwise.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a reply to the attacks made by M. Prévost-Paradol on personal government. The writer denies that the French Emperor is to be blamed for the general distrust which reigns. France does not desire war; there has been a great revolution in Germany, and the wondrous successes of Prussia might have disturbed the European equilibrium and have produced a universal conflagration, but the Emperor by his neutral and conciliating attitude, the disinterestedness of France, and the treaty of Prague, averted this danger. Peace was concluded under the auspices of France, and she does not wish to disturb it. Is it likely that King William, at the age of seventy-six, will risk a war with France? Will he lay hands on South Germany, whose independence he has proclaimed? The writer then adds that if people do not believe in peace it is neither the fault of France nor of the Emperor, but of certain parties across the Rhine who indulge in illu-

sions more dangerous for the peace of Europe than the regrets which France does not entertain.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia is at Dresden and will shortly proceed to Mecklenburg and Schleswig. The King of Prussia and the Crown Prince and Princess will visit Baden in October, from which place their Royal Highnesses will go to England.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* thinks that the royal order postponing the enlistment of recruits for three months, has been caused by an anxious desire to give no umbrage to France. The writer adds these remarks on the relations of the two countries:—

The novel tactics of the French Government to make their press blow hot and cold at the same time, to cram the *Constitutionnel* with protestations of love and amity, and suffer the *Pays* to re-echo the unmusical growlings of Marshal Niel, have excited more suspicion than the uniform attacks formerly indulged in by all journals alike. People cannot help reflecting that were the French Government earnestly bent upon removing public anxiety it would have the power, with a single stroke of the pen, to cause the whole host of journalists connected with it to strike the same chord. It would, moreover, cost it as little trouble to influence the language of the independent organs also, and leave no member of the profession unconvinced that to preach war is to compromise the Government and damage the interests of the people. All this might be done without even formally acknowledging the Peace of Prague, or declaring on some public occasion or other that if France would not let Austria interfere in the affairs of Italy she cannot logically now claim to prevent Germany disposing of herself. But if none of these efficacious means of tranquillising public opinion are to be adopted, the question arises, what motives have the Paris authorities for playing the double game they are now doing? It may be nothing but an attempt to revive trade, without entirely forfeiting the advantages so long imagined to be derived from the war cry. But—and this is the more ominous alternative—it may be practising the same policy pursued before the Italian war, and the avowal of the Luxemburg design. In both cases the announcement of the Emperor's intentions was preceded by an epoch of idyllic repose in the inspired portion of the press. With this uncanny experience haunting their minds France must really excuse the politicians of this country if they have some misgivings about the future. The mass of the German people, indeed, continues all but indifferent to the varying aspect worn by the Napoleonic game; nor do those whose business or favourite pursuit it is to attend to politics absolutely construe the friendly promises that are being given as a symptom of a coming storm. Still I find that in influential quarters the latest attitude of the Paris press is supposed to imply the possibility of the war party having acquired more *aplomb* at the Tuilleries. At any rate, it is thought as well to guard against being represented as more bellicose than France should a certain contingency occur. It is considered no superfluous precaution to deprive France of the power of saying, in the event of war, that she was more peacefully inclined than Prussia before its outbreak. Knowing the sort of strategy resorted to by her possible adversary on former occasions, Prussia seems determined to guard in time against being placed in the wrong. To leave the French Cabinet without the slightest shadow of a pretext for the assumption of a menacing attitude, as well as to give the world at large a fresh and most conclusive guarantee of their own peaceable leanings, this Government have, therefore, taken the one step than which no other could more unmistakably testify to the real tendency of their politics—they have put off for three months adding to the army its usual quota of 80,000 men. The question now is what answer France will return to this tacit invitation to go and do likewise implied in this. Should an ungracious or, what would be quite as unsatisfactory, an ambiguous reply be given, it would be only natural were diplomatic again to make room for military precaution.

As to the tone of the masses, I can only repeat that they are not at all disquieted, only thoroughly disgusted, with what is going on in France. Thanks to the incessant schooling given them by their press, the Germans distinguish pretty accurately between the French people and those journalistic tools employed in vilifying a foreign nation while they seduce their own. They pity the French for being by the Imperial police denied all genuine intellectual intercourse with the peoples around them, and make every allowance for a nation who find it more difficult to get a sight of foreign papers than Russia in the days of Nicholas.

ITALY.

The *Indipendenza Belge* says that the honours paid to the Count and Countess of Girgenti at the French Court, while reviving old rumours of a secret alliance between France and Spain, have also a tendency to direct attention to the internal position of Italy.

The party which desires the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Rome increases every day (it says) under the clever management of Signor Rattazzi, and might, on occasion, cause the Government serious trouble, disposed as it is to preserve cordial relations with France. To guard against these contingencies, Signor Menabrea is endeavouring to exercise a pressure upon the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, but hitherto he has merely received promises the authority of which is anything but consolidated by the close intimacy which appears to be establishing itself in Paris between the dynasties of France, Spain, and Naples.

A Naples journal states that the number of deserters from the Pontifical army is increasing every day. On the 26th of last month six belonging to the Antibes Legion arrived in Naples, and the next day three others presented themselves before the authorities of the city. While desertion is thus thinning the ranks of the Papal army, the number of new recruits scarcely equals that of the men who are returning to France.

The Roman correspondent of the *Poll Mall Gazette* says:—"The rumours of the contemplated with-

drawal of the French corps of occupation, mentioned in my last, acquire more consistency, and cause great uneasiness in the official world of Rome. The other day Cardinal Antonelli received a despatch forwarded express from Paris, which induced him to write immediately to Monsignor Chigi to protest against the termination of the occupation."

SPAIN.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent says that there is good ground for believing that the change of Ministry in Spain, which has lately been much talked of as probable, will not occur, although it seems to have been contemplated.

The rumour that the Queen will probably have an interview with the Emperor Napoleon during his sojourn at Biarritz is revived.

AMERICA.

A telegram by Atlantic cable announces that the Republicans have carried the elections in Vermont by a majority of 28,000. This is 8,000 more than that of last year, and is much greater than was expected.

The Democratic Convention of New York has met and nominated Mr. J. T. Hoffman as Governor. Resolutions have been passed in favour of the payment of the United States' debt in paper money, the early resumption of specie payments, a general amnesty, and the taxation of the national debt. Resolutions have been passed against negro suffrage and the Congress reconstruction plan.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 26th ult., says that the electoral campaign in the United States is growing warmer and warmer, but that the chances of the Democrats visibly decline day by day. Their attacks on Grant's character, which have been of unparalleled scurrility, were the only things they had to rely upon, and these make no impression upon the popular mind. The increasing violence of the Southern orators is greatly helping the Republican cause. Their threats of a renewal of the war should Grant be elected are treated by nobody at the North as serious, but they exasperate people just as much as if they were. One of the Southern orators declares that he will leave the country if Grant is returned, but as he is looked upon as a firebrand of the worst kind the menace only stimulates his opponents to fresh exertion.

A number of citizens of Charleston have petitioned President Johnson to provide protection for the city against the threatened lawlessness, as the civil authorities are unable to preserve order. It is reported that secret armed Democratic organisations are being formed in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Also that the negroes in Northern Louisiana are effecting armed organisations.

From Mexico it is stated that the forces of Juarez, under Alatorre, have been defeated by the insurgents in the State of Vera Cruz.

A shocking outrage by American Indians is reported by the correspondent of the *Times* at Philadelphia. A despatch by the cable says that the Indians have burnt the wagon train in New Mexico. Sixteen guards were scalped, and their bodies burnt. The date of the outrage is not given.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne papers to the 18th July, now to hand, bring us news of the termination of the deadlock in Victoria, of which we had already been informed by telegraph a week or two since. Great satisfaction was manifested at the termination of the contest, which has caused so much angry feeling in the colony, and proved such an obstruction to the progress of public affairs. The *Melbourne Age* says it is impossible to describe the feeling of relief with which the community learnt that by the refusal of Sir Charles Darling to accept the grant intended to be made to him the cause of dispute between the two Chambers was removed, and the deadlock ended. The *Melbourne Age* expresses its satisfaction at the result, but is of opinion that the rancour and animosity which the strife of the last two years has engendered will not easily die away. It thinks, too, that the paramount question involved in the conflict, viz., the right of the popular branch of the Legislature to control the colonial purse, remains exactly where it was, and that the struggle if resumed will be fought "on a field where the Colonial Office cannot interfere." Shortly after the despatches arrived from England containing the announcement of Sir Charles Darling's refusal, the Ministry—which was a Ministry only in name—resigned office, and Mr. McCulloch in twenty-four hours succeeded in forming another. The night afterwards the Assembly granted supplies to the amount of 1,950,000*l.*, and passed the bill through all its stages at one sitting, the Governor coming down to the House late to give his consent.

A shock of earthquake was felt on the coast of New South Wales on the 18th June. The *Sydney Morning Herald* says that the motion does not appear to have been violent, or to have been perceived by a large proportion of the population.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Emperor of Russia is expected at the Lake of Constance on the 18th.

All the members of the Austrian Imperial family are about to meet at Ischl, where a family council is to be held.

It is announced by telegraph that 200 nautical miles of the Anglo-Danish submarine cable have been paid out without accident.

A telegram from Turin states that the railway over Mont Cenis is now in working order again. The regular service of trains recommenced on Saturday.

The Prince Royal of Greece was baptized on Thursday last, and received the name of Constantine. The Grand Duke Nicholas and the Grand Duke Constantine were the sponsors.

A CONGRESS OF SCHOOLMASTERS is now being held in Florence. The object of the gathering, which is composed of delegates from all parts of Italy, is to ascertain the defects in the present system of elementary and secondary education, and the best manner in which they may be remedied. The congress meets at the suggestion of the Minister of Public Instruction.

EXTRAORDINARY TIDE.—On the 15th of August a singular tidal phenomenon occurred off San Pedro, Southern California. A series of waves commenced flowing upon the coast, causing the tide to rise sixty-three or sixty-four feet above the ordinary high-water mark, which was followed by the falling of the tide an equal distance below the usual low-water mark. The rise and fall occurred regularly every half hour for several hours, causing considerable alarm among the inhabitants along the coast in that vicinity. The phenomenon is attributed to some submarine disturbance.

THE BARK IN THE WOOD.—A party of gentlemen were out shooting a few days ago in a wood near Cleres, in the neighbourhood of Rouen, when one of the dogs suddenly came to a set, and attracted his master's notice. Upon examination, the object which had drawn the animal's attention was found to be a little girl, only a few hours' old, which had been abandoned quite naked, and left to die of cold or hunger. The persons present immediately held a consultation, and decided on jointly adopting the poor infant. They commenced proceedings by giving her the name of Hubertine, in honour of the saint of sporting.

EARTHQUAKE IN A DEEP MINE.—Virginia city (Nevada) papers have accounts of an earthquake that occurred there last month. The first heavy shock was felt very sensibly at the bottom of the Bullion shaft, which is the deepest in the country, being 1,200 feet below the surface. The men felt very much like coming up, and the foreman had to go down to reassure them. While he was in the drift at the bottom the second shock took place. He says it sounded as though everything in the mine was being pushed violently from the east to the west. No damage was done, however, in this or any other mine on the Comstock Lode.

A RUSSIAN PETER THE HERMIT.—The population in Russia are at this moment being greatly excited by the preaching of an old Muscovite peasant named Alexis Alexandrovitch, who, after a seclusion of several years, appeared in the district of Samara, declaring himself a prophet. He is now going from place to place announcing the approaching destruction of the Crescent and the substitution of the Greek Cross for it on the dome of St. Sophia at Constantinople. The Russian Government allows every liberty of action and language to this popular agitator, who besides does not attack the laws of the administration in any way; his doctrines are those of the old Russian party.

THE FRIENDS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA, in order to counteract the extreme depression and industrial disorganisation caused by the late civil war, have established a model farm amongst their members in North Carolina. They have therefore purchased the estate and residence of the late venerable Nathan Hunt (a universally known Quaker preacher), and have appointed Wm. A. Sampson, an experienced agriculturist, as superintendent and lecturer on practical and scientific agriculture. He is desirous to promote the general formation of farmers' clubs in the South, and is to establish a depot for selling, at cost price, improved live stock, seeds, artificial manures, and agricultural implements. It is stated that already the operation of this establishment has excited a general feeling of emulation in its vicinity.

GARIBALDI.—The Florence correspondent of the *Debats* says that the registration of Garibaldi has caused but little sensation. "Garibaldi," he adds, "lives alone in retirement at Caprera; he sees nobody, and is said to suffer considerably. As he does not appear in the Chamber, it matters little whether he is or is not a member. Nothing indicates that he is meditating any sort of enterprise, and as his position as a deputy was a protection rather than a trouble to him, his resignation would appear to prove that he is really ill, and is withdrawing from the scene." The Italian journals do not, however, hold this view. The *Movimento* of Genoa says that General Garibaldi has resigned because he feels that the Opposition is powerless for good, as it can merely assist in the realisation of the plans of a fallen Minister. The *Gazzetta d'Italia* declares that the General considers the union of the men of Aspromonte and Mentana with those who fired on him and twice made him prisoner as an act of political immorality, and that his resignation is a manifest vote of want of confidence in the party.

STATE OF CRETE.—Mr. Skinner, the clever but somewhat sanguine correspondent of the *Daily News*, continues his letters on the state of Crete, and describes with great power the position and prospects of the struggle in which the Cretans have for so long been engaged. He looks upon it as a war of patriotism, which will be fought out to its ultimate issue, the severance of the island from Turkey. At present the island is completely organised for local self-government during the continuance of the war. He adds:—"At this moment the district of Heracleon is very quiet. As I have said before, the Turks are at a standstill. Their line of blockhouses between Heracleon and Dibaki is of no effect, and their native Mahomedan allies are sick of the struggle. Only last week there was a landing of the 'Enosis,' near

Lasethi, and two men, one of them unarmed, travelled straight through the eastern provinces to bring hither the news of the event."

THE NAZARIENS IN HUNGARY.—In Austria, and more especially in Hungary, there has existed for some years a new religious sect whose adherents call themselves Nazariens, or successors of Jesus Christ. They are numerous, and have already made several attempts to get the authorities to recognise their legal status. They have just made another effort. They have asked, through one of their co-religionists (a shoemaker), that they may be permitted to keep a register of births and deaths for members of their community. This request, addressed to the municipality of Pesth, was sent to the Minister of Public Worship, who formally refused it. He added that the Nazariens not forming a recognised religious community the registers they might keep could have no official or legal value; he declared, besides, that, so long as existing legislation should not be changed, the children, issue of marriages contracted according to their rite, would be considered as illegitimate as regards rights of succession.

MASSACRES OF NATIVES IN CARPENTARIA.—Our countrymen in Carpentaria appear to have no great difficulty in exterminating the natives without our assistance. According to the statement of a colonial paper a party of aborigines speared and "cut steaks" from several horses. Upon this the native police went forth under a European officer, and "succeeded in shooting upwards of thirty blacks." While the battue was going on news arrived that a Mr. Cannon had been murdered. The same body of policemen started off afresh, and very soon "rounded up," as the reporter describes it, "one mob of fourteen, another mob of nine, and a last mob of eight." In the "latter lot there was one black who would not die after receiving eighteen or twenty bullets"—assuredly a very ill-regulated black—"but a trooper speedily put an end to his existence by smashing his skull." The account concludes thus:—"Everybody in the district is delighted with the wholesale slaughter dealt out by the native police." It is well that some one is satisfied with an exploit which looks very like an indiscriminate and inhuman massacre."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN HUNGARY.—The district which lies between Pesth and Jasbereny, an Hungarian town about forty miles to the east of the capital, has been the scene of a succession of earthquakes during the last few weeks. The first shock was experienced at half-past six o'clock in the morning on the 21st of July. The shocks were repeated in the course of that and the following day, but became so weak on the 23rd that the inhabitants of Jasbereny thought all danger of their recurrence was over, and began to repair the damage done to their houses, which was by no means inconsiderable. On the 20th of August, however, at nine o'clock in the evening, they were again visited by another shock of shorter duration, but more violent than those of July; and four other shocks followed in the course of that night. The great church, the monastery, the church of the Franciscans, the district house, and many private houses, have been seriously damaged; mass is held in the open air, and the people sleep in the streets. Sad as the accounts are, there is a touch of the comical about them, as the municipal authorities have made public proclamation, through the town crier, that they have discovered the cause of the earthquake, and that it is nothing else than the prevalence of the bad habit of swearing. Everybody, without respect of person, who is heard to swear is to be fined twenty-five florins and to receive twenty stripes, and everybody who hears another swear is requested to deliver up such wicked earthquake-causers to the police. I am afraid that this bad habit must be very prevalent in Hungary, for violent shocks were felt on the night of the 22nd of August at Hatvan, Jassapati, Jokohalma, Aroksallas, and other unpronounceable places.—*Correspondent of the Times*.

NOVA SCOTIA AND THE NORTH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.—The Nova Scotian delegates who have returned from London represent that the Home Government regards its recognition of the Union Act as paramount to the colonial objection, but that that recognition was based on the apparent consent of the people of Nova Scotia, to whom, nevertheless, the right of repeal remains. The executive council of Nova Scotia have published a minute in reply to the despatch of the Duke of Buckingham. They deny the assumption of his Grace, that the people of Nova Scotia had consented to union with Canada, and say there is not a particle of evidence in support of it. They state that for upwards of a century, until 1867, the province possessed a constitution by which it had the exclusive control of its own affairs, the general prosperity being so great that a low tariff was sufficient for the purposes of revenue; and they ask what right Parliament had to take away that constitution, and hand over the country, against its will, to the Dominion of Canada? The first result has been an increase of taxation; and the Council foresee a still greater increase hereafter. They wish it to be distinctly understood that all the people of Nova Scotia ask for is the restoration of their constitutional rights. "We have ever been," they add, "faithful subjects of the British throne; we ardently desire to remain so, and we will not attempt to withdraw our allegiance until we find that the Queen intends permanently to deprive us of her protection." The minute, in conclusion, says that although Nova Scotia keeps up friendly relations with the United States, its feelings are, and always have been, favourable to monarchical institutions. It has no desire to change its political constitution, but it will not allow itself to be subject to Canada,

or any other country. "We will have no confederation or union with other colonies, except upon terms of the most exact equality, and there is no change in our political relations that we should not prefer to the detestable confederation that has been attempted to be forced upon us."

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The accounts from Natal to-day appear in an increased degree to justify the colonial expectations as to the extent and value of the South African gold discoveries. Several specimens of the quartz had been obtained, one of which, of small size, but great richness, has been received in London by Messrs. Maynard, Brothers, and Co., of Pancras-lane. Some letters from a Mr. Black, the captain of the first exploring party of about sixty persons at the Tate River, are worded so as to discourage any great rush to the district until he could send more full reports; but the advices from other persons, coupled with the circulation of the quartz specimens, had caused it to be inferred that this prudent tone was partly to secure an opportunity for uninterrupted operations at least for a short period. He states gold to have been found, but that the question still remained whether it would pay, and adds that "it is a very likely place all round, but I should not advise any one to come until I can send favourable reports that it is worth coming for." They were working in an old pit which seemed to have been sunk centuries ago, and subsequently he adds "there is every prospect of success as far as we can judge. For miles and miles all round there are quartz ridges and room enough for thousands and thousands if we succeed." Meanwhile, with the concurrence of the native chief of the locality, he had hoisted the British flag, and had named the district the Victoria Goldfields, a title which the papers rightly suggest will cause confusion with those of Australia. It is therefore recommended they should be called the Victoria and Albert. At first there was a doubt as to which was the chief entitled to exercise sovereignty, but this had apparently been set at rest by a declaration from the chief named Moselekatshe, who was supposed to be likely to put in a claim, acknowledging that his boundary was beyond the goldfields, and that these were in the territory of a chief named Matjen. The latter is stated to be very friendly, and to have written to Sir P. E. Wodehouse, the Governor at the Cape, requesting advice, and offering to place the country under British Government, on certain conditions. Meanwhile he had appointed two Englishmen to grant permits to each miner at 11. per head for six months—a requirement that had thus far been readily complied with. At the same time, it is seen that, should gold prove abundant, the question of government will have been virtually settled long before Governor Wodehouse can get instructions from home, since, as the climate seems unexceptionable, and there is pasture and game along the route, an English population of many thousands are certain speedily to establish themselves and make their own laws—which it may be earnestly hoped will be such as to respect the rights of the natives, by whom they have been well received. The exact distance from Natal to the goldfields is 760 miles, and for all immigrants by sea Durban is the nearest port. The original party of explorers are without crushing machinery, and have had little experience in mining, but orders for machinery were already in course of execution, and several persons well acquainted with mining in Australia and California were on their way from Natal, the Cape, and elsewhere. It had also been arranged that Mr. Shepstone, the Natal Commissioner for intercourse with the native tribes, should proceed to the mines, where his thorough acquaintance with the native language would give him great influence, with the view of sending as speedily as possible a formal report that from his character and experience will command general credence.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT THE SHEFFIELD CUTLERS' FEAST.

The annual cutlers' feast at Sheffield took place on Thursday evening. The list of guests included Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the United States Minister; Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Denman, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., the Chief Constructor of the Navy. In the early part of the evening Mr. E. J. Reed offered a defence of his department. He was not opposed to the principle of turret-ships. On the contrary, he had built several of them, and at this moment Captain Coles was building a large turret-ship under his sole supervision. He mentioned some remarkable facts as to the weight of the guns now used on board of men-of-war. When he first joined the Admiralty no gun weighed more than three and three-quarters of a ton, while now the Hercules, which is being constructed at Chatham, would carry an armament of guns weighing eighteen tons; and Mr. Reed said that a maximum of twenty-five tons would shortly be reached.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson met with an enthusiastic reception. He declared, amidst great cheering, that he came to this country as the messenger of peace. He expressed his confidence in the good will of England towards the United States, and declared that the feeling was reciprocated by his countrymen. Turning to his own country, he declared that nature designed her to be one and indivisible. The abolition of human slavery had, he said, proved one great compensation for the sufferings occasioned by civil war. With your Government and ours united in friendship, as I have no doubt they will be through all time, we may defy the world. (Cheers.) Liberty we have, but it is like your own liberty—liberty re-

strained by law—liberty which finds its own safe protection only in the restraint to which it is made subject by law. (Cheers.) Mr. Master Cutler and gentlemen, don't believe that I am a stranger to your association. We have felt you in every form in which man can be felt. Your cutlery, your penknives, and your steel are just as well known with us as they are here, and they have benefited us as they have you. He spoke warmly of the pleasure which it gave him to be in that assembly, and paid a high tribute to the excellence of Sheffield wares. We have, I believe, in some measure, provided ourselves with what is called a table-cutlery, but in the way of razors, if I may say so in the presence of ladies, you beat the world. (Laughter and cheers.) After paying a high compliment to Lord Wharfedale, he closed: We have stood, and I trust that for ever stand we will as long as we can, your friends, warm, sincere, willing, and solicitous to be by your side if you at any time should be in serious trouble. (Loud and protracted cheering, amidst which the hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

In responding to the toast of "The House of Lords," Lord Wharfedale ridiculed the suggestions of Mr. Horsman for the reform of the House of Lords. The House of Commons was responded for by Mr. Roebuck, M.P., who urged masters, while abstaining from controlling the votes of their workmen, to exert among them the power of mind over mind. There were several other toasts.

On Friday the Corporation and the Master Cutlers of Sheffield availed themselves of the visit of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson to that town to present an address of welcome to the newly accredited Minister of the United States to this country. In reply to the address, Mr. Johnson said he entertained no doubt that all the difficulties which now existed between the English and the American nations would, at the earliest period, upon terms alike honourable to each, be satisfactorily adjusted. Accepting the challenge thrown out on the previous evening at the Master Cutlers' feast, by Mr. Roebuck, who observed that the "foulent torrent of all the mischief, turbulence, and vice of Europe," caused one of the difficulties under which the United States laboured in establishing an extended suffrage, Mr. Johnson affirmed that the emigrants to the States were, generally speaking, the skilled and intelligent artisans, and that whatever the character of the few who were otherwise, it had no influence upon the security and the just and intelligent administration of the Government, whether federal or State.

MURPHY RIOTS AT MANCHESTER.

Mr. Murphy has been a conspicuous object of notoriety at Manchester during the past week. Having been arrested and put in gaol on a charge of intending to provoke a breach of the peace, two of his friends, one the Rev. W. J. Burke, incumbent of Castle Jordan, in the diocese of Meath, and the other a gentleman who refused to give his name to the reporters, bailed him out. Thereupon Murphy proclaimed himself a candidate for the city against Mr. Ernest Jones, and issued an address to the electors. On Saturday afternoon he called an open-air meeting in one of the south-western suburbs of the city. About 2,000 persons were present at the beginning, and for a few minutes perfect order prevailed. A Mr. Latham was called to the chair, and after a few remarks he introduced the mover of the first resolution, affirming Mr. Murphy to be "a fit and proper person" to represent the city in Parliament. Just as this speaker was warming to his work—and very warm work he made it—a mob of probably fifty Irishmen, mostly armed with stout sticks or bludgeons, and with capacious pockets filled with stones, made a rapid movement from Chorlton-road into the field, carrying for the moment everything before them. The speakers' waggon was overturned, the speakers with their friends, and the reporters, having to scramble off in a rather undignified fashion. The attack was so sudden that the Murphyites were totally unprepared for resistance, and the handful of Irish, who were evidently completely under discipline, inflicted heavy punishment on the defenceless and non-combative mass of spectators. The police shortly after hurried to the scene, and in about half an hour comparative order was again restored. No one was killed, and, so far as we can at present ascertain, none wounded dangerously, but numbers were badly bruised, cut with stones, &c. The police succeeded in taking about thirty of the assailants, all Irishmen, into custody. As Inspector Henderson and Sergeant Rowbotham, assisted by an escort, were taking Higgins to the Cavendish-street Police-station, an Irishman, at the corner of Medlock-street, fired a pistol at them, fortunately without effect. He was immediately seized and secured. On the restoration of order on the ground, the "meeting" was resumed, Mr. Murphy shortly afterwards making his appearance for the first time. The resolution affirming his fitness for Parliamentary honours was carried. At the time of the attack another body of Irish had assembled at one of their churches, St. Wilfred's, in order to defend it in case of attack. There was no disposition on the part of the Murphyites, however, to make reprisals for the attack of which they were the victims, and the night passed over without any further disturbances.

On Sunday the disturbances were renewed, but in milder form. The police were busy in making arrests, and the men taken were all Irishmen. Murphy went off to Bolton.

On Monday all was quiet in Manchester, but the inhabitants of the Irish quarter, both Orange and Roman Catholic, were much excited. A number of

men who had been arrested on a charge of riotous conduct were brought before the city magistrates. One named M'Donald was committed for two months' hard labour. Others were bound over to keep the peace, and three were discharged.

A meeting of "gentlemen willing to join in the defence of British freedom, as represented in the person of William Murphy," was held in Manchester on Monday night, but it was "strictly private." It is stated that Murphy was present, and that the main object of the meeting was to raise a "defence fund."

On Saturday the stipendiary magistrate for Manchester gave judgment in an application for preventing the delivery of some advertised lectures by Mr. C. Bradlaugh. The application had been made on the same ground as that upon which the addresses of the lecturer Murphy were interdicted—that they would be likely to cause a breach of the peace. The magistrate, however, decided that the cases were widely different in their nature, and declined to interfere.

THE CAB STRIKE.

The threatened strike of the London non-privileged cabowners and drivers commenced on Saturday morning, and about 4,000 vehicles, giving employment to 8,000 men, were taken from the streets. In the course of the day a deputation of proprietors waited upon the directors of the Great Western Railway, and asked them to abolish the privileged system. Sir D. Gooch, the chairman, in replying, reminded them that it was the first duty of the company to look after the comfort of their passengers, and this they had endeavoured to do for many years by the system now so much condemned. It possessed many decided advantages, and the directors were not prepared to make any alteration, although, in a financial point of view, their position would be improved by abolishing the system. The hon. baronet added that if the pressure which had been put upon the board of directors were continued, they might consider the desirability of forming a railway cab company. What is called an aggregate meeting of the trade was held at Primrose-hill in the evening, and for several hours there was a vast gathering there of people of all sorts, whom the leisure of Saturday evening left at liberty to amuse themselves. A number of speeches were delivered, and the utmost confidence was expressed by the different speakers that they would, as they said, "lick" the railway companies.

Yesterday the various stands were deserted, but a good many cabs were to be seen plying about the streets, and the cab service of the railway-stations was tolerably maintained. A report is in circulation that the owners of privileged cabs have added from 2s. to 3s. extra to the charges exacted from the drivers, in consequence of the increased earnings during the strike. It is said that a number of the privileged cabmen have consequently joined the strike, but how far this is the case, and whether it is owing to the extra demands of the masters or the "buying off" policy of the Amalgamated Society, is very doubtful. The trade is pleased by the concession made by the chairman of the Great Western Railway, Sir D. Gooch, to the effect that in future non-privileged cabs bringing a fare to that station shall also be allowed to take one away. They consider this concession likely to be made by the other railway companies, and if fairly carried out, and nothing else gained, they say the strike will have effected great good. Considering the rough character of a large class of the cab-drivers, the almost entire absence from violence or intimidation from them to the non-privileged cabs who ply in defiance of the strike is very creditable to them, and proves their leaders to be men of tact, able to enforce discipline. A general aggregate meeting of representatives is about to be held to consider the best course to pursue under the present circumstances.

THE FINANCIAL CONTROVERSY.

The *Economist* characterises the Tory explanation of the Government expenditure as one long personal retort—unfounded for the most part, but still leaving untouched the substance of the demand on them. Of this character is the assertion often made, that their estimates being accepted by the House without any motion of rejection by their opponents, the latter are just as responsible as they. This sort of talk won't do with so many new constituencies and new electors, and a somewhat larger proportion of new candidates. The argument, however, is worth noting for the idea it contains of a Government's responsibilities. A Government by minority has accustomed us too much to the habit of blaming the House for everything. On strict principle the Government is primarily responsible for particular acts and branches of policy, and the House and parties in it only in a secondary and remote manner. An Opposition can only control effectually by turning out the Government, and this step is not always convenient or possible even when the Government is in minority. Expenditure, besides, is peculiarly the business of an Administration; no large assembly can effectually supervise an executive in details, and detail is everything in this matter. If the present Government really believes that the sanction of the House ends the argument, on what footing do they claim credit as a Government for any part of their policy? The question which Mr. Gladstone has put without getting an answer, and the discussion it has raised, are of less consequence in a party sense, however, than with regard to the future action of the country.

Like the explosion in the House of Commons in 1848, when the estimates were sent to a select committee to be revised, or the retrenchment motion of Mr. Stansfeld in 1862, it imposes a check which will be felt for a long time. And this check is a pure gain. It secures consideration for points which had been overlooked, and infuses a healthy tone throughout the spending branches. The *Economist*, for its own part, is not very sanguine about the possibility of enormous reductions. The wealth of the country does increase very fast, faster than the growth of the population, so that the real increase of tax-paying power is even greater than the increase of wealth. The growing wealth of the community besides makes the doing of many things more expensive, and the progress in civilisation which follows wealth creates new demands. These are powerful agencies at work to keep expenditure at a high point, or even increase it. On the other hand it ought to be one of the advantages of a numerous, wealthy, and highly-organised community to get its work done for less in proportion to its wealth as that wealth continues to increase.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty and the junior members of the royal family, attended by their suite, are expected to arrive at Windsor Castle on Friday next. The Queen, after a stay of about three days, will leave Windsor Castle for Balmoral.

The following particulars are given of the ascent of Mount Pilate by the Queen on Monday week:—

Of the two rival mountains that guard the entrance of the St. Gothard gorge, near Lucerne, the most frequented by travellers is the Righi; but the grandest by far is Mount Pilate. Its wild precipitous aspect, however, is sufficient to deter mere excursionists from approaching it, and it is even said that there was formerly a cantonal law forbidding the attempt in consequence of its dangers. A still more deterrent cause, probably the frequency of fogs and clouds on the summit, which destroy all chances of a view. A weird legend that Pilate, seized with remorse while traversing the spot, drowned himself in a little lake in one of the ravines, has given its name to the mountain; and, according to the popular belief, his spirit still haunts the neighbourhood. But the great increase of tourists has banished these ethereal beings, and modern philosophers have dared to doubt the truth of the legend of Pontius Pilate, and ascribe the true derivation of the name to Pileatus, or capped (with clouds). The best road from the plain to the summit leads from Hergiswyl, and the traveller obtains magnificent views as he zigzags upwards. After passing the Klinsenhorn he will have to climb a ladder through a tunnel cut in the rock, called the Krisloch, and on emerging will be repaid for his toil by a prospect of extraordinary grandeur. The other road to the summit leads from Alpnach, and it was by this that Queen Victoria last Monday ascended the mountain. Princess Louise was with the Queen as well as Prince Arthur, who has already earned for himself a reputation as an Alpine climber. Her Majesty rode her English pony, and was escorted by her Highland attendants, who, if report speaks true, have outdone the Swiss hillmen in mountain walking. H. Hoffman, the well-known guide, led the way to the top, and accomplished the distance in four good hours. The highest peak here is the Esel, reached by a precipitous path, and so narrow on the summit that there is scarcely room for a dozen people to stand together, but the view is inexpressibly grand: the whole range of the Alps from the Gr. Arntsch to the Blumli alp stands out clearly on the horizon to the south, while the low ground and lakes are stretched out like a map at the foot of the precipices. If the view at midday is glorious, it is doubly so when the sun sets or rises, and colours the whole of the snowy peaks with molten gold; but the Royal party did not remain to the evening. The following names were inscribed in the travellers' book at the Bellevue Hotel:—The Countess of Kent; the Lady Louise Kent; Lieut. the Hon. Arthur Kent, R.E.; the Marchioness of Ely; Colonel Henry Ponsonby, G.G. The route taken for the descent was the same as that for the ascent, and its gentle declivities enabled the horses to proceed without difficulty.

The Attorney-Generalship of the County Palatine, which became vacant through the death of Mr. Temple, Q.C., has been conferred upon Mr. Quain, Q.C. The learned gentleman, who was called to the bar in May, 1851, received a silk gown about two years ago. Mr. Quain is one of the Liberal candidates for the representation of London University.

The statement that Mr. Goldwin Smith has accepted a Professorship in Cornell University, United States, is a mistake. All that he has undertaken is to deliver twelve lectures yearly in that University, so long as he remains in the country, to the students of that College upon English History.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is expected to return to England by the 15th of the present month. His Grace has received much benefit from his sojourn on the Continent.

It is understood that the health of the Right Hon. Henry Corry, First Lord of the Admiralty, is now completely restored.

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Du Plat, arrived in London on Monday from his visit to the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia.

The *Standard* confirms the report that Mr. R. Baggallay, the present member for Hereford, is to succeed Sir H. B. Brett as Solicitor-General.

Mr. Jefferson Davis is visiting the Earl of Shrewsbury at Alton Towers.

The *Gazette* announces that Mr. E. W. Watkin, M.P., has received the honour of knighthood; also Mr. Andrew Fairbairn, Mayor of Leeds, and Captain Arrow, of Trinity House.

Earl Russell and family arrived at Inverary Castle on Thursday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll.

Lord Napier of Magdala is at present staying at Mauldell Castle, the seat of Mr. James Hozier, where a distinguished party were entertained on Friday. On Saturday Lord Napier was in Hamilton. Lord Stanley arrived at the Earl of Derby's residence in St. James's-square on Sunday evening, from Lucerne.

Miscellaneous News.

It has been stated that General Sir A. Clifton, who is heir presumptive to the baronetcy of his nephew (Sir R. J. Clifton), has entered his hundredth year.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, N.—Number of patients for the week ending September 5, 1,277, of which 387 were new cases.

PUGILISM.—Goss, the pugilist, with whom Allen had engaged to fight on Tuesday week, was arrested in the Westminster-bridge-road in the evening of that day. He was brought up at Bow-street on Wednesday, and bound over to keep the peace in amounts of 500*l.* both for himself and for his sureties. Allen was afterwards liberated on similar terms.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—The *South London Chronicle* says that the ladies of South London are determined not to be behind the age in the assertion of their political privileges. Out of a list roughly estimated at about 500 claimants for the borough franchise in the parish of St. George, Southwark, scarcely six are of the sterner sex. If their claims be disputed, and the 494 attend in person to substantiate them, what a happy task the revising barrister will have before him!

MR. MILL AND MR. BRADLAUGH.—The *Leeds Express* says that Mr. J. S. Mill has written as follows to Mr. Austin Holyoake, of London:—"Avignon, August 28, 1868.—Dear Sir,—I enclose a subscription of 10*l.* to the fund for defraying the expenses of Mr. Bradlaugh's election to the House of Commons. I do so in the confidence that Mr. Bradlaugh would not contest any place where, by so doing, he would risk the return of a Tory in the room of a supporter of Mr. Gladstone and of the disendowment of the Irish Church.—I am, dear sir, yours very faithfully, J. S. MILL.—Austin Holyoake, Esq."

OUR MILITARY EXPENDITURE.—Capt. Sherard Osborn, in a letter to the *Times*, says:—"My testimony may be worth little, but such as it is, after having given much consideration to the subject of public expenditure on the navy ever since the appearance of a little work in 1867, known as Sir Frederick Grey's Blue-book, and having devoted some study to military expenditure, whether on men, fortifications, materials, or manufactures, I avow that there should be now little difficulty in reducing it by the annual sum of six millions, or a sum equal, say, to our income-tax of 5*d.* in the pound sterling, and that without impairing the real fighting power of the State."

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A JEWESS.—We understand that on the 8*th* instant Miss Esther Lyons met her father by arrangement, and that they had a private conversation together, which lasted an hour, at the conclusion of which she was asked, in the presence of her uncle and brother, two Christian friends, and a solicitor for each party, whether she would go with her father, who was in another room awaiting her decision, or remain with those friends with whom she lately resided. She immediately replied that she would remain with the friends with whom she had been staying. It had been previously agreed that both parties should acquiesce in Miss Lyons' decision.—*Star*.

THE DISTURBANCES AT A CHAPEL IN SALFORD.—The charges arising out of the recent brawls at New Windsor Independent Chapel, Salford, were disposed of on Wednesday. The legal adviser of the minister pressed that the defendants might be committed for trial, but the stipendiary magistrate declined to take that course, and called upon them to find sureties to keep the peace. Mr. Trafford passed some severe censures upon both parties to the dispute, which he described as the most disgraceful he ever heard of. The magistrate's condemnation of the conduct of the minister in garrisoning the chapel and issuing a placard gave rise to a "scene" between the bench and the barrister who appeared for Mr. Lee.

THE REGISTRATIONS.—On Monday next, the 14*th* inst., the registrations under the new act will commence, and must be concluded by the 8*th* of October. On Monday, Middlesex and the City of London will open the proceedings. "Lodgers' claims" in the latter are plentiful—about 700; and in Middlesex "ladies" will claim "their rights" to appear on the list of voters. Lodgers and ladies will be the great feature in the revision. At Blackburn, 3,122 objections have been taken by the Liberal agents, and 2,897 objections by the Conservative agents, making together the enormous number of 6,019 objections upon a list of 8,800 voters. The list of claimants is hardly less voluminous. Altogether 3,002 claims have been preferred, of which 1,323 are set to the credit of the Liberals, 1,325 to the Tories, and the remainder, 354, are neutral claims.

CO-OPERATION AT ROCHDALE.—While Tories and Liberals are disputing on their relative claims to an economical management of the national income, it is not a little astonishing to turn to the balance-sheet of the well-known Rochdale Co-operative Society for the last year, now accessible to the public. That society received in 1867 no less than 283,492*l.* for groceries and other provisions, for clothing and coals. But that is not the remarkable feature in its prosperity. What is most surprising and suggestive is the enormous interest which it paid to its shareholders as a trading concern. Its capital is 116,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. In 1867, after paying all the expenses

of buying and retailing its goods, interest on shares, and allowance for depreciation of buildings and use of fixtures, there remained a net profit, to be divided by way of bonus among the shareholders, to the amount of 35,048*l.* In other words, the shareholders made about 30*l.* per cent. upon their capital, without owing one farthing by way of liability, and not having one farthing in the way of outstanding debt owing to them. The fact is simply amazing.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

FEVER IN LONDON.—The *Lancet* fears from the large increase of admissions to the Fever Hospital within the last three months, as compared with the same months last year, that the metropolis is threatened with an epidemic of typhus fever. It is necessary to bear in mind that the parochial authorities have now every inducement to send all fever cases to the hospital, as they will be entitled to have the cost reimbursed them from the common poor fund. But this would scarcely account for the unusual amount of typhus at this early season—a circumstance which promises a larger increase in the depth of winter. The fact is worthy of the serious attention of medical officers of health. The quantity of typhoid fever is greater in August than it was last year, and the increase is probably due to the exceptional character of the season.

THE WEATHER.—Notwithstanding many confident predictions that when the drought had been broken, there would be no more summer, a great rise in the temperature has taken place within the past few days. At eight o'clock on Saturday morning the thermometer at Leith marked sixty-seven degrees, and in London it stood at sixty-three. Little or no rain is recorded as having fallen in any part of the three kingdoms. The weather on Sunday was nearly as hot as that of July and the early days of August. On Monday morning the temperatures, as reported by the Meteorological Department, were represented by the old familiar figures. In London, at eight o'clock, a dense fog prevailing at the time, the thermometer stood at 67; at Portsmouth it was 70, and at Cape Griznez 75, a point which has been equalled, but not exceeded, on the Channel coasts or in the interior of England during the summer.

THE COST OF WAR.—In a Peace Society fly-sheet it is said, since the peace of 1815, Great Britain has spent on her military and naval establishments, and the interest of the national debt (for past wars), the enormous sum of 2,597 millions of pounds sterling. In the present year, 1868, the cost of the army and navy is more than 28½ millions; the interest of the national debt is more than 26½ millions; and the outlay for fortifications £530,000; making a total expenditure, for one year only, of 55½ millions. This is at the rate of £152,573 per day, or £6,356 per hour, or exactly 100 guineas per minute, day and night, throughout the year, on account of war expenditure. The remaining 15 millions of the nation's annual expenditure (about 70 millions) suffices for the civil government and all other expenses, so that 9*d.* out of every 1*s.*, or 16*s.* out of every 20*s.* of taxation, is appropriated to war expenditure. Mark this, electors. The remaining 2*d.* in the 1*s.* suffices for all the liberal expenses of civil government.

THE ECLIPSE SEEN AT ADEN.—A Berlin telegram states that an elaborate report has arrived from the German expedition at Aden. The expedition was a decided success. Six photographs were taken of the protuberances on the disc of the sun, only two of which were partially impaired by streaky clouds passing over the sky. A letter from Aden in the *Times* says:—"At grey dawn, just before first contact the banks of clouds separated into broad bands, occasionally shutting out a view of the eclipse. Totality commenced at 6*h.* 29*m.* 21*s.* a.m., and lasted 2*m.* 55*s.*, during which interval a most magnificent view of the phenomena was obtained and four most successful photographs were taken. The only planets and stars observed during the totality were Venus, Jupiter, and Sirius, which at once shows that the darkness was not great. At the time of totality the height of the tide was 7½ feet, or for Aden a good average spring-tide. The preceding spring-tides (about a fortnight before) were very bad, the rise and fall not being more than four feet. On first separation a most beautifully soft light stole out from behind the moon, lighting up the sea and rocks of Aden in an indescribably beautiful manner. The sun was, unfortunately, behind a cloud at the final separation, which could not be, therefore, determined within a second of time."

EXECUTION AT NEWGATE.—Alexander Arthur Mackay, nineteen years old, was executed yesterday morning within the walls of the gaol of Newgate for the murder of his mistress, Emma Grossmith. The execution took place, in accordance with the amended state of the law upon the subject, in one of the yards of the prison, the old drop and scaffold being made use of for the purpose. The gallows was placed in one corner of the yard, and barriers were erected, in front of which were placed about a dozen policemen. The other persons officially present were Mr. Sheriff McArthur, Under Sheriff Davidson, Under Sheriff Roche, the ordinary (the Rev. Mr. Jones), the governor of the prison (Mr. Jonas), and the surgeon (Mr. Gibson). The only strangers present were the representatives of the press and a son of Mr. Justice Lush, before whom the prisoner was tried. According to the statement of the Rev. Mr. Jones, the ordinary of the gaol, the culprit repented his crime. In extenuation of it, however, he maintained that his mistress was in the habit of "nagging" at him, and finding fault without occasion. At his earnest request, and after deliberation, the Rev. Mr. Jones administered the Holy Sacrament to the culprit on Sunday afternoon. He was visited on Saturday after-

noon by his father and two sisters; and they remained with him nearly an hour. The only persons upon the scaffold were the culprit, the ordinary, and the executioner, Calcraft. The unhappy youth prayed in a most fervent manner during the whole of the period of the preparations for the execution. His last words were, "O Lord God, have mercy upon me!" the sentence was hardly out of his mouth before the drop fell, and after a few convulsive struggles he was dead. Although it was known that the execution would be conducted within the walls of the prison, and that nothing connected with the proceedings would be visible outside, as the hour approached for carrying out the sentence a number of persons, principally men and boys, numbering altogether perhaps a couple of hundred, assembled outside the prison. As the drop fell a black flag was hoisted in the front of the gaol, and this was the only indication to the persons assembled outside that the execution was concluded. The body was cut down after hanging for an hour, and a coroner's inquest was held upon it in the course of the afternoon.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—On Tuesday the teetotalers of England, as represented by the National Temperance League and its provincial branches, held their seventh annual *Meeting* at the Crystal Palace. Extensive arrangements had been made for the running of excursion trains on most of the great lines of railway, some of the trips ranging as far north as Halifax, involving a start at midnight, and a fast journey of eight hours' duration on the Great Northern. The result was that fully 40,000 persons thronged the Palace and grounds. A fine day for the *Meeting* could hardly have been wished. With a brilliant sunlight, the floral beauty, verdure, and foliage of the park were seen to the greatest advantage. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon a conference was formed in a room near the Fine Arts Gallery, where papers treating on the question of teetotalism were read by Mr. Knox, of Edinburgh; the Rev. J. Rodgers; Dr. Munroe, of Hull; Dr. Martin, and some other essayists. At a general meeting in the Concert-room, an audience numbering far more than could possibly hear the speakers attended. Captain King Hall took the chair, supported by Mr. Robert Rae (the secretary), Rev. John Griffith, Rev. J. P. Chown, Rev. J. Fulton, Rev. G. M. Murphy, Mr. Jabez Inwards, and many more active supporters and advocates of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. Of the vast throng of people present, more than half were women and children, the latter belonging for the most part to those excellent organisations of the League known as Bands of Hope. Upwards of 5,000, chiefly from the metropolitan districts, were got together in the grounds early in the afternoon, and marched under their respective banners and colours along the walks and terraces. But by far the grandest spectacle of the day was that formed by those children when massed on the Handel Orchestra to sing their temperance melodies. Then, indeed, the grounds were almost deserted, and an audience larger than that of any Handel Festival crowded the transept and galleries. The singing was highly effective, and was conducted with admirable precision. A balloon ascent was made by Mr. Coxwell and a party in his "Express," which was for a long time visible in the clear blue sky as she sailed grandly away in a south-westerly direction. Performances on the great organ, and the playing of the great fountains, were likewise part of the day's entertainments. The behaviour of the vast crowd was altogether exemplary and unexceptional. The total visitors amounted to 42,877.

THE GULF STREAM.—The excessive drought in England, the unusually violent and continued rain storms on our eastern coast, the icebergs which early in the season blockaded the Gulf of St. Lawrence, one of which out of the old Atlantic cable, and which have been reported by captains of whaling ships floating in immense numbers in the northern seas, have been attributed to eccentricities on the part of the Gulf Stream. This immense body of water flowing from the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico in a channel as well defined as that of a river by its banks, which, however, in the case of the Gulf Stream, are only banks of cold water, past the Island of Northumberland and spreading out over the east Atlantic from southern Europe to Iceland, has been understood to cause the comparatively warm and humid atmosphere of the British Isles. The unprecedented drought which has prevailed there this season may be an indication that the course of this current has changed, and that it now sets more towards the east. The increase of floating ice in the track of vessels bound for Europe and for the northern seas would seem to be a confirmation of this theory. To account for the change in the course of the current, it is remarked that tremendous earthquakes and volcanic eruptions have marked the past year, denoting violent internal convulsions of the earth, which may, in some unexplained manner, have affected the course of this oceanic current. The theory seems plausible enough, but so far as we know, no observations have been made which establish the fact that any change in the course of the Gulf Stream has taken place. If the fact is so, it will not be long without proof from the observations of shipmasters. The effect of such a change, causing as it must a natural and permanent modification of the climate of the whole of Western Europe, would be an interesting subject of speculation. Such a change in the course of the Gulf Stream has already been noted by shipmasters, but whether it has been accompanied by a modification of the climate of Western Europe, as suggested by our contemporary, we are not informed.—*Worcester (U. S.) Spy*.

Literature.

THE HERMITS.*

It would be a dull subject indeed to which Mr. Kingsley, with his beauty of style and felicity of illustration, could not impart some interest, and thus he has succeeded in throwing some charm, despite all the natural difficulties of his subject, around the stories of the old Hermit-saints, with all their monotony, their grotesqueness, their wild incredibility. Exquisite little bits of word-painting, descriptions of natural scenery, or brief and rapid but comprehensive outlines of great historic changes, eloquent outbursts in vindication of truth, reprobation of some glaring wrong or inculcation of duty, mingle with and relieve narratives which otherwise would be pretty sure to become wearisome. Very possibly a certain class of keen-eyed critics, who have little liking for men of Mr. Kingsley's order, may be able to point out some slight inaccuracies, or to show that his generalisation is sometimes too rapid, but we always find pleasure and profit in his companionship. We get fresh and vivid and in general very faithful pictures of states of society long since passed away, and, what is of more importance, we are taught to see how they too had about them a reality which makes them pregnant with instruction to us; how the men and women who played their part in the strange histories of those old times were moved by the same passions and subject to the same impulses as ourselves, and how the tendencies at work there have their counterparts even amid the very dissimilar circumstances of our own day. While, therefore, we often differ with Mr. Kingsley, we always feel that there is some noble impulse to be gained from him. So, in this little volume, with its extravagant creations of mediæval superstition, we have many brave and earnest pointings out how these biographies exhibit the nobility of lives dedicated to some nobler end than mere money-grasping, spent in incessant conflict with the varied influences by which the world, the flesh, and the devil would debase and dishonour, beautified with lofty imaginings and spiritual hopes inspiring to the practice of truth and purity and goodness, marked throughout by that idea of obedience, that loyalty to duty, which lies at the root of all true strength.

Still feeling all this, and grateful to Mr. Kingsley for these new studies of human nature, these pictures of a type of a religious life which has generally met with too contemptuous treatment, we are free to express our wonder at his selection of such a subject, and especially for a volume of the Sunday Library. He has evidently conceived a strong interest in the theme himself, for he tells us that he has had "an acquaintance of five-and-twenty years with this wonderful treasury of Christian mythology, to which all fairy tales are dull and meagre." But to us the fact that it is, after all, a mere piece of mythology, for the most part extremely extravagant and absurd, takes away much of its value. Curious as these legends are, as illustrations of the extent to which human credulity will go, we fail to discern the practical utility, while we can see a good deal of mischief which may be the result of reproducing them in this attractive form. Take, for example, the story of St. Brendan and his wonderful voyage, which is, in fact, a "monkish Odyssey," and in relation to which our author says that "the wanderings of Ulysses, or of Sinbad, are rational and human in comparison with those of St. Brendan." What religious instruction does Mr. Kingsley suppose is to be derived from, or religious impulse imparted by (and this, we suppose, is the idea of a "Sunday Library") the narrative of this seven years' voyage, with its tales of "ideal monasteries and ideal hermits that people the deserts of the ocean," of the floating island that proved to be no island at all, but the "biggest of all fishes which swam in the ocean, and always tries to make its head and its tail meet, but cannot by reason of its length"; and above all of that paradise of birds, where the feathered choristers kept the festivals of the Church, and were ready at the various hours of prayers to chant appropriate responses? He tells us, indeed, that in such a story there are elements in which Greek and Arab legends are wanting; "perfect innocence, patience and justice; utter faith in a God who prospers the innocent and punishes the guilty; ennobling obedience to the saint, who stands out as a truly heroic figure above his trembling crew; and even more valuable still, the belief in, the craving for an ideal, even though that ideal be

"that of a mere earthly paradise." All very valuable and important lessons, but surely not needing to be inculcated in such a form as this, in which the power of the lesson is lost in the absurdity of this wildest of tales. Mr. Kingsley is very careful to point out that the rejection of the miracles of the saints' lives does not interfere with the belief of the miracles recorded in the New Testament, insisting strongly on the marked difference between the style of the monkish hagiologists and that of the evangelists.

"This is, or ought to be, patent to any one who will compare the style of the Apostles and Evangelists with that of the monkish hagiologists. The calm, the simplicity, the brevity, the true grandeur of the former is sufficient evidence of their healthy-mindedness and their trustworthiness. The affectation, the self-consciousness, the bombast, the false grandeur of the latter, is sufficient evidence that they are neither healthy-minded or trustworthy. Let students compare any passage of St. Luke or St. John, however surprising the miracle which it relates, with St. Jerome's life of Paul, the First Hermit, or with that famous letter of his to Eustochium, which (although historically important) is unfit for the eyes of pure-minded readers, and does not appear in this volume; and let them judge for themselves. Let them compare, again, the opening sentences of the four gospels, or of the Acts of the Apostles, with the words with which Reginald begins this life of St. Godric: 'By the touch of the Holy Spirit's finger the chord of the harmonic human heart resounds melodiously. For when the vein of the heart is touched by the grace of the Holy Spirit, forthwith, by the permittive sweetness of the harmony, an exceeding operation of sacred virtue is perceived more manifestly to spring forth. With this sweetness of spirit, Godric, the man of God, was filled from the very time of his boyhood, and grew famous for many admirable works of holy work (sic), because the harmonic teaching of the Holy Spirit fired the secrets of his very bosom with a wondrous contact of spiritual grace'; and let them say, after the comparison, if the difference between the two styles is not that which exists between one of God's lilies, fresh from the field, and a tawdry bunch of artificial flowers?"

But the case does not rest here. It is a question of the essential difference between the evidence in support of the authority of the two records. Of one of the most celebrated of these writers our author says that he was "capable of believing anything and everything which fell in with his fanatical, though pious and gentle, temper"; and the same might be said of most of these narrators. Indeed, they seemed to vie with each other in the ascription of supernatural powers and miraculous deeds to their heroes. On the inherent improbability and absence of any practical end to be subserved by these miracles we are not perhaps entitled to lay much stress, as in the presence of substantial evidence in their favour, these *a priori* objections would amount to little. But we cannot but mark the extraordinary similarity, which some of the more rational accounts bear to those of the New Testament, of which, indeed, they are to a large extent copies, with such fantastic additions as their own wonder-craving imaginations led them to supply.

"And concerning those who came to him (St. Antony) he often predicted some days, or even a month, beforehand, and the cause why they were coming. For some came only to see him, and others on account of sickness, and others because they suffered from demons, and all thought the labour of the journey no trouble nor harm, for each went back aware that he had been benefitted. And when he spoke and looked thus, he asked no one to marvel at him on that account, but to marvel rather at the Lord, because He had given us, who are but men, grace to know Him according to our powers. And as he was going down again to the outer cells, and was minded to enter a boat and pray with the monks, he alone perceived a dreadfully evil odour, and when those in the boat told him they had fish and brine on board, and that it was they which smelt, he said that it was a different smell; and while he was yet speaking, a youth, who had an evil spirit, had gone before them and hidden in the boat, suddenly cried out. But the demon, being rebuked in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, went out of him, and the man became whole, and all knew that the smell had come from the evil spirit. And there was another man of high rank who came to him, having a demon, and one so terrible, that the possessed man did not know that he was going to Antony, but [showed the common symptoms of mania]. Those who brought him entreated Antony to pray over him, which he did, feeling for the young man, and he watched beside him all night. But about dawn, the young man, suddenly rushing on Antony, assaulted him. When those who came with him were indignant, Antony said, 'Be not hard upon the youth, for it is not he, but the demon in him; and because he has been rebuked, and commanded to go forth into dry places, he has become furious, and done this. Glorify, therefore, the Lord for his having thus rushed upon me, as a sign to you that the demon is going out.' And as Antony said this, the youth suddenly became sound, and, recovering his reason, knew where he was, and embraced the old man, giving thanks to God. And most of the monks agree unanimously that many like things were done by him."

"All the people therefore rejoiced at hearing that Christ-opposing heresy anathematised by such a man; and all those in the city ran together to see Antony and the Greeks, and those who are called their priests came into the church, wishing to see the man of God; for all called him by that name, because there the Lord cleansed many by him from demons, and healed those who were out of their mind. And many heathens wished only to touch the old man, believing that it would be of use to them; and in fact as many became Christians in those few days, as would have been usually converted in a year. And when some thought that the crowd troubled him, and therefore turned all away from him, he quietly said that they

were not more numerous than the fiends with whom he wrestled on the mountain. But when he left the city, and we were setting him on his journey, when we came to the gate a certain woman called to him: 'Wait, man of God, my daughter is grievously vexed with a devil; wait, I beseech thee, lest I too harm myself with running after thee.' The old man hearing it, and being asked by us, waited willingly. But when the woman drew near, the child dashed itself on the ground; and when Antony prayed and called on the name of Christ, it rose up sound, the unclean spirit having gone out; and the mother blessed God, and we all gave thanks; and he himself rejoiced at leaving the city for the mountain, as for his own home."

Looking at the whole history of that extraordinary religious phenomenon called monachism, it is evident that it was the result of the bitter sense of disappointment and weariness produced in the minds of earnest Christian men by the state of society in which they lived. Of that society we have a very graphic picture in Mr. Kingsley's introduction, which opens with a story from Paphnutius, that contains a "miniature sketch" which the author knows so well how to enlarge, of the condition of the Roman empire at the time. We can hardly wonder that the frightful corruption and violence of the age produced a strong reaction, and that many should flee from a dying world in the hope of attaining everlasting life; nor can we doubt that many who only took refuge in solitary contemplation from the evils of the time were animated by pure motives; and it would be easy, too, to point out in their lives many qualities worthy of admiration—their purity, their mutual sympathy, their universal charity, their obedience to what they thought was God's will. There is something even heroic in the self-denial to which they submitted in that desert life of which our author has drawn so finished a sketch:—

"But the gorgeousness of colouring, though it may interest us, was not, of course, what produced the deepest effect upon the minds of those old hermits. They enjoyed Nature, not so much for her beauty, as for her perfect peace. Day after day the rocks remained the same. Silently out of the Eastern desert, day by day, the rising sun threw aloft those arrows of light, which the old Greeks had named 'the rosy fingers of the dawn.' Silently he passed in full blaze almost above their heads throughout the day; and silently he dipped behind the western desert in a glory of crimson and orange, green and purple; and without an interval of twilight, in a moment, all the land was dark. And the stars leapt out, not twinkling as in our damper climate here, but hanging like balls of white fire in that black-blue southern night, through which one seems to look beyond the stars into the infinite abyss, and towards the throne of God Himself. Day after day, night after night, that gorgeous pageant passed over the poor hermit's head without a sound; and though sun and moon and planet might change their places as the year rolled round, the earth beneath his feet seemed not to change. Every morning he saw the same peaks in the distance, the same rocks, the same sand-heaps around his feet. He never heard the tinkle of a running stream. For weeks together he did not even hear the rushing of the wind. Now and then a storm might sweep up the pass, whirling the sand in eddies, and making the desert for a while literally a howling wilderness; and when that was passed all was as it had been before. The very change of seasons must have been little marked to him, save by the motions, if he cared to watch them, of the stars above, for vegetation there was none to mark the difference between summer and winter. In spring, of course, the solitary date-palm here and there threw out its spathe of young green leaves, to add to the number of those which, grey or brown, hung drooping down the stem, withering but not decaying for many a year in that dry atmosphere; or perhaps the acacia bushes looked somewhat gay for a few weeks, and the ribana broom, from which as well as from the palm leaves he plaited his baskets, threw out its yearly crop of twigs; but any greenness there might be in the vegetation of spring turned grey in a few weeks beneath that burning sun; and the rest of the year was one perpetual summer of dust and glare and rest. Amid such scenes, the mind had full time for thought. Nature and man alike left it in peace, while the labour required for sustaining life (and the monk wished for nothing more than to sustain mere life) was very light."

But, admitting all this, we cannot but feel that any good which may have been in that movement was far more than counterbalanced by the evil which it wrought, and we should have been glad to have had in this volume a more discriminating treatment of the whole subject. How was it that they so utterly failed to grasp the true meaning of the Gospel, and suffered the noblest instincts of their hearts to be perverted, their darkness being all the denser because the very light that was in them was darkness? What is there in their example to be avoided, or in what proportions do the good and the evil blend in their character? and how far is it possible to secure the one and yet escape the other? These and similar questions we should like to have seen discussed. Mr. Kingsley is one of the last men to adopt or encourage the priestly idea of the "religious life," but we think he has hardly calculated the effect which such representations as are here given, those especially of the nobler men like Cuthbert and Aidan, may have in stimulating a morbid feeling which we are sure he would be anxious to repress. So determined indeed does he some-

* Sunday Library. Vol. II. The Hermits. By the Rev. C. KINGSLEY. London: Macmillan.

times seem to secure credit for these monks, that he tells us the Puritans copied them in many things, and among others in the use of extempore prayer. But this is a case of *post hoc*, but not *propter hoc*. The monks often had recourse to extempore prayer, and so had the Puritans, but surely it does not follow that the latter were copyists of the former. The hermits reminded the world of some forgotten truths; but we do not see, except in the case of those whose asceticism was accompanied by earnest missionary work, much good for which we are indebted to them, and we do feel strongly what fearful injury accrued to the Gospel from their gross misrepresentation of its spirit and character. In the presence of various influences at work among us, there is need to insist on this point.

We must find room for one example of Mr. Kingsley's art in historic painting; it is a sketch of Treves, where Antony was converted, and of the old Roman empire in general:—

"Treves was then 'the second metropolis of the empire,' boasting, perhaps, even then, as it boasts still, that it was standing thirteen hundred years before Rome was built. Amid the low hills, pierced by rocky dells, and on a strath of richest soil, it had grown, from the mud-hut town of the Treviri, into a noble city of palaces, theatres, baths, triumphal arches, on either side the broad and clear Moselle. The bridge which Augustus had thrown across the river, four hundred years before the times of hermits and of saints, stood like a cliff through all barbarian invasions, through all the battles and sieges of the Middle Age, till it was blown up by the French in the wars of Louis XIV., and nought remains save the huge piers of black lava stemming the blue stream; while up and down the dwindled city, the colossal fragments of Roman work—the Black Gate, the Heidenthurm, the baths, the Basilica or Hall of Justice, now a Lutheran church—stand out half ruined, like the fossil bones of giants amid the works of weaker, though of happier times; while the amphitheatre was till late years planted thick with vines, fattening in soil drenched with the blood of thousands. Treves had been the haunt of emperor after emperor, men wise and strong, cruel and terrible;—of Constantine, Constantine the Great, Julian, Valentinian, Valens; and lastly, when Potitianus's friends found those poor monks in the garden of Gratian, the gentle hunter who thought day and night on sport, till his arrows were said to be instinct with life, was holding his military court within the walls of Treves, or at that hunting palace on the northern downs, where still on the bath-floors lie the mosaics of hare and deer, and bear and hound, on which the feet of emperors trod full fifteen hundred years ago.

"Still glorious outwardly, like the Roman empire itself, was that great city of Treves; but inwardly it was full of rottenness and weakness. The Roman empire had been, in spite of all its crimes, for four hundred years the salt of the earth: but now the salt had lost its savour; and in one generation more it would be trodden under foot and cast upon the dunghill, and another empire would take its place—the empire, not of brute strength and self-indulgence, but of sympathy and self-denial—an empire, not of Caesars, but of hermits. Already was Gratian the friend and pupil of St. Ambrose of Milan; already, too, was he persecuting, though not to the death, heretics and heathens. Nay, some fifty years before (if the legend can be in the least trusted) had St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, returned from Palestine, bearing with her—so men believed—not only the miraculously discovered cross of Christ, but the seamless coat which He had worn; and, turning her palace into a church, deposited the holy coat therein: where—so some believe—it remains until this day. Men felt that a change was coming, but whence it would come, or how terrible it would be, they could not tell. It was to be, as the prophet says, 'like the bulging out of a great wall, which bursteth suddenly in an instant.' In the very amphitheatre where Gratian sat that afternoon, with all the folk of Treves about him, watching, it may be, lions and antelopes from Africa slaughtered—it may be criminals tortured to death—another and an uglier sight had been twice seen some seventy years before. Constantine, so-called the Great, had there exhibited his 'Frankish sports,' the 'magnificent spectacle,' the 'famous punishments,' as his flattering court-historians called them: thousands of Frank prisoners, many of them of noble, and even of royal blood, torn to pieces by wild beasts, while they stood fearless, smiling with folded arms; and when the wild beasts were gorged, and slew no more, weapons were put into the hands of the survivors, and they were bidden to fight to the death for the amusement of their Roman lords. But fight they would not against their own flesh and blood: and as for life, all chance of that was long gone by. So every man fell joyfully upon his brother's sword, and, dying like a German man, spoilt the sport of the good folk of Treves. And it seemed for a while as if there were no God in heaven who cared to avenge such deeds of blood. For the kinsmen, it may be the very sons, of those Franks were now in Gratian's pay; and the Frank Merobaudes was his 'Count of the Domestics,' and one of his most successful and trusted generals; and all seemed to go well, and brute force and craft to triumph on the earth."

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Contemporary Review* opens with another powerful argument for the disestablishment of the Irish Church by one of her own clergy, Dr. Maziere Brady. The author's sympathies were well known before, and yet it is eminently cheering to find one clergyman after another coming forward to advocate this great act of justice. It was predicted that the proposal would insure the unanimous action of the clergy in opposition to the Liberal party, but no prophecy could have been more signally falsified. We do not remember any election in which so many of the clergy spoke so earnestly and in-

telligently in behalf of the party of progress. Dr. Brady's is a masterly article, and specially valuable as coming from one in his position. If some of the No Popery advocates would undertake to meet his arguments they would do more good than by the violent declamation, or something worse, which they substitute for reasoning. Dr. Brady has unmasked some of their favourite fallacies, and they will find it no easy work to rehabilitate them. Articles on the Poor Law Administration, and on Mr. Hare's scheme of Representation, the latter by Mr. Malcolm Ludlow, are interesting and able. Mr. Ludlow tries to improve on Mr. Hare's idea, but not with any signal success. When we have an equitable division into electoral districts, we shall hear less of these fancy schemes of representation.

Blackwood must think that Mr. Disraeli is in sore need, or he would hardly have devoted another article to his glorification this month—an article which proves, by the way, how little sympathy old Maga has with a "Constitutionalist," if that be the name by which the last phase of Toryism is to be designated, and how thoroughly he holds by the old Protectionist faith which his party have renounced. It gets somewhat wearisome, however, to have to wade through these long dissertations on the genius of Lord George Bentinck and the consistency of Mr. Disraeli, and the statesmanlike wisdom of Lord Derby. Among the other papers we may note an interesting sketch, written in a sympathetic spirit, of the "Young Chevalier," and a discriminating analysis of the genius and character of "Bansan." "Cornelius O'Dowd" rattles on in his usual style, though not perhaps as lively as usual. The best note this month is that on "International Hospitalities."

Fraser has a very significant paper on the "Alcoholic Controversy," but designed to point out the strength of the United Kingdom Alliance, the popularity which it is likely to have among the new voters, and the danger lest the Liberal party should split on the question. "If Mr. Gladstone adhere to Whig routine, and Mr. J. S. Mill to economical theory, the excellencies of both will precipitate an obstinate struggle, to which we can foresee only one end. The example of the United States, and the high-strung convictions of the temperance party, augur for the Liberals immediate weakness and ultimate discomfiture." The writer must scarcely understand that even such a prospect as this will not deter conscientious men from the maintenance of what they believe to be sound principle. We would hope, however, that there may be some ground found on which the Liberals may take action for the correction of the monstrous evils at present connected with the liquor traffic, which are felt by many who do not recognise the wisdom of the Permissive Bill. The paper on "Recent Developments of Protestantism" is professedly a review of Dr. Davidson's last work, but it does not enter very fully into a critical examination of its contents. It is rather an article on the general features of modern Biblical criticism. A paper on the "Religious Creed and Opinions of the Caucasian Champion of the Church," brings out in a forcible manner the absurdity of setting up Mr. Disraeli as the chosen defender of the Church.

We are sorry to see the article on "American Reconstruction" in *St. Pauls*. In setting forth the present sufferings of the Southern States, the writer does not seem to recognise the necessity laid on the North to guard the results of its long and terrible struggle. The difficulties in the way of reconstruction might, we believe, have long since been removed if the Southerners had fairly accepted the altered state of things. "Phinea Finn" reaches a crisis of more interest in this number, and is more spirited than usual. *St. Pauls* has two or three capital literary papers of more general interest—one on the "Norfolk Broads," another on "Who was the first Printer?" and another on "Giam-pietro Viassaux, the Florentine Bookseller."

The *Temple Bar* affords an ample supply of stories for the entertainment of these summer days. It will be the more welcome companion on a railway journey or at the sea-side, inasmuch as a good deal of its fiction is not of the serial order.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* keeps up the promise of the first numbers of its new series, and is, indeed, to all intents and purposes, a new magazine of considerable spirit and pretension. *St. James's* is too snobbish in its tone, but Mrs. Riddell makes it lively and attractive. The *Cornhill* and *Belgravia* are fair average numbers, but have no features calling for special notice. The *Argosy*, under Mrs. Wood's management, fully maintains its general reputation, although her own tale of "Anne Hereford" is not, in our judgment, to be compared with "Robert Falconer." Very probably, however, it may suit the taste of magazine-readers better. *Once a Week* has a very clever reply from Mr. Charles Reade to the critics of "Foul Play." It is altogether so good that we regret it should have lent itself in the article on "Electioneering" to the very false and demoralising idea that the battle of politics is not a battle of principle. Amidst a host of competitors Cassell, in his *Magazine* and *Quiver* holds his own, and Messrs. Clarke and Co., in the *Christian World Magazine* and *Happy Hours*, show that they understand the literary demands of the public, and are determined to spare no pains in order to supply them well.

Illustrated National Pronouncing Dictionary. (W. Collins, Son, and Co.) We have examined this school-

book with great care, and can cordially commend it to all in quest of a small and accurate dictionary. The pronunciation of each word is clearly indicated by the phonetic system of spelling. Its definitions are always accurate, although necessarily brief. Some 250 engravings adorn its pages—a feature of great value in schools. A list of Scripture names with their significations is given. In doubtful cases, the interpretations of the old divines are preferred to those of modern scholars. The volume also contains a valuable list of foreign words and phrases with their meanings, and, if from the French, with their pronunciation.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

LEARNING BY ROT.—We met several little boys the other day who were chanting the multiplication table on their way to school, in that peculiar intonation of children when they recite by platoons. They had mastered the larger figures of the table when we came within hearing, and were finishing off, in a kind of *bravura*, with, "Eleven times twelve are one hundred and thirty-two." Before they had time to commence on the final computation, we put in the question, "How many are twelve times eleven?" This was a poser, and the youngsters stood stock still in the middle of the road for a moment a little confused; when they moved on, apparently discussing the question among themselves, and probably coming to the unanimous and decided opinion that "no fellow could understand" it when put in that way.—*Elihu Burritt's Fireside Words for September.*

HIPPOPOTAMUS HUNTING.—I do not know that there is anything in the way of sport that requires such consummate courage and coolness as this mode of hunting. The hunter has to trust entirely to his activity with the paddle to escape the charges of the animal, and a touch from the monster upsets the frail canoe as easily as a skiff would be capsized by a touch from a steamer on the Thames. It requires, in fact, that the harpooner should keep his balance exactly as he stands in the bow of his long slim canoe, and that during the utmost excitement. The moment the weapon is lodged in the hippopotamus he has to sit down, seize his paddle, and escape, or he is instantly attacked; nor is the next stage of proceedings less fraught with danger. It now becomes necessary to get hold of the pole, which floats on the water; the iron head of the harpoon, which has come out of its socket, remains attached to this pole by a long and very strong rope. The hunter hauls upon this till he knows that the hippopotamus is under water, just "up and down" beneath his canoe. To feel for the moment when the line suddenly slackens—a sure sign he is rising to the surface—and to prepare to deliver another harpoon the instant his enormous jaws appear with a terrific roar above water within a few feet of you, is about as great a trial of nerve as can very well be imagined. Constantly are the canoes crushed to atoms. The only escape then is to dive instantly, and gain the shore by swimming under water, for the infuriated animal swims about looking on the surface for his enemies, and one bite is quite enough to out a man in two. When I add that the presence of blood in the water is the sign for every crocodile within hail to lick his lips and make up stream to the spot, I am sure it recommends itself as sport to the most enthusiastic canoer in England, or to the most blasé sportsman.—*The Search after Livingstons.*

NAZARETH AND ITS APPROACHES.—After crossing the plain towards the north-east, and winding through many beautiful valleys, which are infested with Bedouins in times of harvest, the pilgrim approaches Nazareth. Probably the day is wearing away, and the huge rocks, which at times almost block up the narrow bridle-path, begin to glow with purple light, prompting the wayfarer to turn round and feast his eyes on the setting sun, half hidden behind a golden cloud, whilst streaming upwards into the blue canopy of heaven are bright rays of glory, whose lustre catches the edges of the projecting rocks in the valley lately traversed. How many times, perhaps from this very spot, did our Saviour, when a boy, gaze upon that magnificent scene which He, dwelling through eternity in the bosom of the Father, had Himself elaborated as an illustration of that Father's glory. And now the shades of evening draw on apace, and the rider having emerged from one valley begins to descend another. Deeper and deeper are the plunges, and more perilous are the slides which the wearied steed takes as he makes his way through a narrow watercourse towards a little hollow where a few straggling lights betoken the presence of a village. Amidst the barking of dogs, and the shouting of little Nazarenes, he stumbles and splashes through the tortuous streets (if they are worthy of such a name) until he reaches the door of the convent, or of some other hospitable abode. A traveller might hunt for days among the hills and never see a vestige of Nazareth. It is a mean and despoiled place, as it ever was, nestling on the side of a little pear-shaped cultivated valley, not more than a mile long. From the crest of one of the hills with which it is surrounded, and on which perhaps the original city was built, there is a noble view, extending from the sea and Carmel on the one side, to Gilead on the other, all mountainous, with the exception of the one grand plain, and all clad with verdure. There are no grand peaks visible, and no wild rocky heights. The rough edges seem to have been worn away, and the furze and wild thyme and other plants have been woven into a vesture for the limestone rock, whilst the land, wherever it is at all manageable, has been cultivated in little plots and terraces, though now

often suffered to lie neglected through indifference and mismanagement. One cannot help regarding the women of Nazareth with interest. They are considered to be especially beautiful; they marry very young, usually when about twelve years old, and die young also. The children are remarkably pretty. Many villages have some special peculiarities in dress; and this is the case in Nazareth, where the women wear a scarf over the head and down the back, fastened round the waist by a girdle and round the face by a kind of chain of silver rings, whilst the dress beneath is a gay robe with long slashed sleeves.—*Rev. R. B. Girdlestone in the Christian Advocate.*

THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE AT TAUNTON.—It was about the year 1740 that Dr. Doddridge makes mention of "that numerous society," and "the large congregation of Taunton." One would like a complete picture of that congregation sitting in their high-backed pews, and listening to such carefully prepared sermons. Spite of the fashion of representation which pleases a few novelists in our times, we may be sure that picture would not represent them as severe or grim. Our Dissenting forefathers could look at those grand realities that alone give meaning to the world's otherwise inexplicable enigma, and yet keep their soul sweet, their powers fresh, and their smile genial. That other men are not able to do this is simply because they have not their faith. The complete picture of these Nonconformists of a hundred years ago would tell of wealthy men who were keenly alive to every gentlemanly courtesy; of kind ladies who had friendly greetings for their neighbours as they passed down the aisle; of little children whose happiest as well as whose holiest associations were the large congregation, the orderly service, the full-hearted song, the kindly pat on the head, and maybe the sweet cake or the sugarplum. That picture would tell of Sabbath evenings when the family and the servants met together as one household, when sweet Christian influences shed their oneness over the circle, and when the brothers, sisters, and the visitor cousin found a quickening rivalry in repeating the divisions of the well-reasoned sermons. This is no mere imaginative sketch. I have grown up among these old Dissenters, and since then have listened to the descriptions of the mode of life of these western families from those whose early memories were thus bright and happy. The cheerful vivacity of the home circle, the laughing but never malignant criticism, the earnest reading of the women of that period, the friendly sympathy for the poor and sick, gave a charm and pathos to the pursuits and enjoyments of that old Nonconformist life. Then how bright was Christmas; how neighbourly were the families; how close the relations between the heads of the household and the domestics; how thoughtful the care for the poor! A memento of these times exists at Taunton to this day. A week before Christmas gentlemen of estate attend at the market, and, enriched by an ample legacy, left at the period of which I have been speaking, purchase the primest of meat and order the whitest of bread for distribution to the poor! It would require the pencil of a Frith to depict the scene the day before the yearly festival. The fine old red brick meeting-house, plain, but marked by a venerable dignity, and the approach to which is paved with the memorial slabs of honoured ancestors, is crowded by waiting men, women, and children. One of the lecture-halls is busy with the hurry of the allotment. The timid, newly-made widow steps forward, and in a moment all her fear is dissipated by the sympathetic greeting of the hearty distributors, who send her away with a basket laden to the extent of its capacity; and one by one the representatives of all degrees of need and poverty are made forgetful of their woe by the cheery words and by the bounty of the hour.—*Rev. W. Guest, in the Evangelical Magazine for September.*

THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE MOON.—The inference that because the moon has no atmosphere like our own, it has therefore no atmosphere at all, is an obvious fallacy. It is based upon two assumptions, neither of which is capable of upholding it. The one is, that if the moon has an atmosphere, it must be chemically a repetition of our own; the other, that this being granted, it must be visible to us. As to the first, we may refer to the dictum of Beer and Madler, "the moon is no copy of the earth," and therefore we have no reason to anticipate precise similarity in this respect; the second is even less plausible, for the proportion of density and height would be entirely altered by the inferior attractive power of the smaller globe. Schroter, following in part Melanderhjelm, has made the density of the lunar atmosphere less than one twenty-eighth of our own, and whether this computation may be numerically accurate or not, the envelope must at any rate be of a delicacy imperceptible at the distance of the earth, especially since, as Schroter has remarked, its denser strata would be entirely confined to those lower regions, so very little of which ever comes out on the profile of the limb. And hence we see why no trace of it is caught in solar eclipses, or, unequivocally at least, in stellar occultations. But, it may be urged, no clouds have ever been known to obscure, no mists to dilute, the well-known features there; no twilight introduces or follows the direct solar ray. Perhaps so. Some good observers have thought otherwise, and the question may not be finally closed. But if it were, if Schroter was mistaken as to those minute variations which he referred to that cause, if he should stand unsupported in his assertion of an occasional faint crepuscular prolongation of the tapering horns, we must ask whether we have any right to suppose that it would have manifested itself in this way? Would such obscurations exist in the absence of the aqueous

vapour. Or, if present, would that vapour condense into great conspicuous masses in a medium of such excessive tenuity? Would broad rain-clouds, or "towering palaces of thunder" such as darken the earth, be formed in an almost thirty-fold rarer atmosphere? But, it may be objected, did not the illustrious Bessel completely disprove any refracting medium round the lunar sphere, from the want of displacement in the stars that appear to pass behind it? He thought so, and it has been triumphantly repeated as finally conclusive ever since, till a short time ago the deduction crumbled down beneath the touch of Airy, and in the opinion of some astronomers, has been transformed into a fair presumption the opposite way. It is thus that the arguments of doubt or disbelief, may, to some minds at least, be neutralised. But this is not all. There is yet a surplus on the affirmative side. The inference already referred to, from a protracted series of explosions in every portion of the lunar globe, has, we believe, not hitherto received attention, though it harmonises perfectly with the opinion of one of the greatest authorities—De la Rue—that it is difficult to conceive any chemical formation of matter without an atmosphere. Analogy, as far as it extends, is all in favour of such an appendage. There is not the slightest reason for supposing that our globe forms any exception in this respect. On the contrary, the tokens of an atmosphere are sufficiently evident in Venus, in Mars, in Jupiter, in Saturn, and probably in Mercury: that is, in every case where they could reasonably be expected. Nor is it even certain that it is absent from the moons of Jupiter. Minute as those attendants are, in comparison with their magnificent master, they by no means approximate to points. Our better telescopes can lay hold of their little discs and show their spotted character, while the variable aspect of those markings seem to lead us—though it must be owned not with certainty—to the idea of an atmospheric covering; not with certainty, because a rotatory motion might be the alternative. We must take into account also the constitution of matter. As far as we know its gaseous form is equally likely to occur with its solid or its fluid, in every situation where it would not be exposed to a degree of cold to us utterly unknown, and certain not to be found in the brilliant sunshine that the moon reflects to us. And since, of all elements, oxygen is the most universally diffused, constituting one-third, or according to Humboldt, one half of the weight of the earth's crust, and entering abundantly even into those stony fragments that are constantly showered upon us from remoter and less known regions, he would be a bold man that would deny it to the moon, and reduce our companion to a mass of metal, pure, or combined only with sulphur, carbon, and such like elementary substances. And if oxygen is there, as we have such strong ground for believing, in combination, may we not reasonably infer its presence also in a state of elastic freedom?—*Fraser's Magazine for September.*

Crimes and Casualties.

A melancholy accident is reported from Ulverston. Four brothers named Fletcher, aged respectively twenty-seven, seventeen, eleven, and nine years, were crossing Ulverston sands on their way from Whitehaven to Wigan, when they were overtaken by the advancing tide. The two elder brothers, being able to swim, each took charge of a younger one. Their strength, however, soon failed them; three were carried away and drowned, and the elder Fletcher only escaped by climbing on to a rock, from which he was taken off by the crew of a passing boat.

A few days ago a party of five persons put off in a boat from the neighbourhood of Adlethorpe, Lincolnshire, and after being out some time they lost their oars. In this helpless condition they drifted far out to sea, a strong breeze sprang up, and the boat got very leaky, the crew setting to work with their hats to bale out the water. While in this uneasy predicament they were rescued by a vessel which was on its way to Copenhagen, and they were subsequently transferred to a ship bound for Yarmouth, where they landed, and proceeded thence by rail to their anxious friends at home.

Two boys were charged before the Lord Mayor on Saturday with the forgery of a banker's cheque. On remanding them for a week his lordship observed that in his childhood boys never committed such offences, and he wondered whether their commission by the present generation was in any way traceable to the influence of half-holidays.

At the Mansion House, on Monday, a Mr. Farrar, a solicitor, of Clement's-lane, was brought up on a charge of forging the Earl of Dudley's acceptance to a bill of exchange for 800*l.*, and sufficient evidence was taken to justify a remand.

There was a great fire at Southampton on Friday night, the scene of it being the dock premises of the Royal Mail Steam Company. Its origin is unknown, but it commenced in the carpenters' shop about two hours after the men had left work; and before the key could be obtained the flames had made so much progress that the shop was utterly consumed. From this point the conflagration spread. The most important part of the company's engine-shops and factories, including a valuable plant of machinery, patterns, models, engineers' library, and a large quantity of workmen's tools, has been destroyed. The damage is estimated at about 60,000*l.* Though the loss is thus serious, it is satisfactory to know that the company will, by the great boiler-house and premises being saved, be enabled to carry on any

repairing or other work for their steamers with very little interruption.

Mr. Sanderson, of Hull, along with his daughter and a Mr. Norton, also of Hull, were enjoying a sail outside the harbour of Bridlington Quay a few days ago, when the boat was capsized, apparently through carelessness on the part of the men in charge, and the whole of the party were submerged. Miss Sanderson, Mr. Norton, and the boatmen were saved, but all efforts to restore life in the case of Mr. Sanderson proved fruitless.

When the Scotch express train was about two miles beyond the Huntingdon station of the Great Northern Railway on Wednesday night, a portion of the luggage on the roof of a composite carriage was discovered to be on fire. None of the passengers were injured, and the exertions of the company's servants, aided by the almost entire absence of wind, prevented the extension of the fire beyond the roof of the carriage where it had broken out. The driver, it is said, saw the fire without hearing any alarm, and stopped the train.

Gleanings.

On the occasion of an eclipse in Virginia a coloured individual became greatly elated. "Bress de Lord," said he, "nigger's time hab come at last, and now we's gwine to hab a black sun."

A certain fop, who was arguing with a bluff clergyman on the immortality of the soul, asked him, "Now, where do you think I shall go after death?" "Wherever your tailor goes," was the calm reply.

A lady informs the *Leamington Chronicle* that she has recently seen the humming-bird in Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Warwickshire. The plumage was of a reddish brown, speckled upon the back with white.

"Nine, sir," observed a social scourge, "I can speak nine languages distinctly, but my father, when alive, could speak no less than fifteen." "Ah!" remarked Douglas Jerrold, "I knew a man who could speak five-and-twenty, and he never said anything worth hearing in any one of them."

The venerable Field Marshal Sir J. Burgoyne puts forward a public appeal for the Corps of Commissionaires. At present there are only 877 men in it, whereas London could easily take 800. About 5,000*l.* would purchase the barracks of the corps, and increase the annual revenue by 250*l.*

A DAY'S "AMUSEMENT."—A visitor at Hastings gives the following list of "public entertainers" infesting a fashionable part of the town during one day:—At 8.34, organ; 9.25, organ; 9.40, performing pony; 10.55, boy with monkey; 12.43, organ; 1.20, German band; 3.12, boy and girl singing; 4.25, German band; 6, organ; 7.52, organ and dogs; 9, man and woman singing; 9.26, German band; 9.40, German band.

The Lowestoft visitors have been hoaxed. An excursion by sea to Cromer was announced, and a number of tickets were sold at 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* each. The appointed morning broke bright and unclouded, and at the appointed hour the excursionists arrived to gaze upon several paddle-steamers lying in the basin, but "the chartered and licensed steamer from London" was wanting, so also was the ticket-vending agent in advance.

A WILTSHIRE CONSTITUENCY IN THE OLDEN TIME.—In one Wiltshire borough the twelve electors who constituted the corporation used to dine together as often as they had to choose a member; and before dinner each man bound himself, by the most solemn oath, to exercise a free and conscientious choice. It is very likely that none of them were really guilty of perjury, though they all knew beforehand that under every one of the twelve cheese-plates which were placed upon the table would be found a fifty-pound note.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

"TIPPING" RAILWAY PORTERS.—The system has grown until there is scarcely an important station in the country where the porters have not become completely demoralised by it. Few stations are worse than the principal station at Leeds, and we assume that the evil has become so common that the superior officials have abandoned all attempts to remedy it. Primarily, no doubt, passengers are to blame, but, as there always are certain people who will tip to have special attention, and certain servants who will give the special attention for the tip, it is impossible for those passengers who do not feel to prevent the evil, and they can only shrug their shoulders, carry their own luggage, and bear the other inconveniences to which they are subjected, or turn common informers. The ultimate remedy must rest with the directors and their officials, and if they were really in earnest the system would soon be put down, and instead of servile obsequiousness to the few, we should have courteous civility to all. Perhaps the time has not yet come for the remedy—the evil has become a vested interest.—*Leeds Mercury.*

A TOO-CAREFUL BRIDE.—A day or two since a gentleman came up from Cincinnati to marry one of the belles of this city. The marriage was to take place in the evening, and the pair to set off at once on a journey by rail. Obtaining his licence, the joyful bridegroom called in the afternoon and presented the magic document to his love, who ran and put it away for safe keeping. Cautiously prudent, and to avoid any care on that score, the trunks were despatched by express, and taken by the messenger before nightfall. But when the person had arrived

and the twain stood up to be made one, the holy man asked for the licence. The bridegroom referred to the bride, who said it was all right—she had the licence. The preacher must see it. He couldn't see it: she had put it in her trunk to carry with them as proof of her legal status. Here was a mess: the minister couldn't proceed without the licence in hand. A frantic rush was made for the residence of the clerk, and a duplicate licence obtained, and, cutting the ceremony short, it was completed in time for them to follow the trunk and the original licence. *Indianapolis Journal, August 19.*

PUBLIC-HOUSES OF LONDON.—Few of our readers are aware of the immense sums spent in these places by the London workmen. An advertisement some time since appeared for the sale of a large public-house in Edgware-road, the returns of which were £240 a week. This is an amount equal to the whole expenditure for wine, beer, and spirits of the Athenæum, Reform, and Conservative Clubs put together, with a balance of more than £1,000 a year to spare. The returns of the Trevor Hall, Knightsbridge, are said to exceed the expenditure in alcoholic liquors of the four largest clubs in St. James's put together, and yet there are seventeen other public-houses, all doing a flourishing trade, within a radius of 300 yards of the building. Give every public-house or beershop in London an average frontage of twenty-one feet, and we shall find, if placed side by side, they would make a row of houses thirty-nine miles in length. *Cornhill Magazine.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

CRIDLAND—ROSE.—August 26, at the Independent chapel, Totnes, by the Rev. W. Paul, of Romney, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Couzens, of Totnes, Mr. Arthur Cridland, of Stonehouse to Jennie, youngest daughter of Mr. J. S. Rose, of Totnes, Devon.

PATTISON—BAINBRIDGE.—August 27, at the Baptist chapel, Middleton-in-Teesdale, by the Rev. W. Brook, of London, the Rev. T. Harwood Pattison, minister of Ryehill Chapel, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Emily Ann, eldest daughter of B. W. Bainbridge, Esq., Middleton.

DILKE—GILLINGHAM.—August 29, at King-street Baptist Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, Henry, second son of Mr. Joseph Dilke, of Stoke's-croft, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. George Gillingham, of Stoke's-croft.

FORREST—FARRAR.—August 29, at West Parade Chapel, Wakefield, by the Rev. Robert Ponnert, Mr. Charles Forrest, of Lofthouse, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. Henry Farrar, Garden-street, Wakefield.

HAWKIN—MEDLAND.—August 30, at the Baptist chapel, Hatherleigh, by the Rev. W. Norman, Mr. James Hawkin, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Medland, of the same place.

GRAY—STANE.—September 2, at the New Road Baptist Chapel, Oxford, by the Rev. William Allen, Booth, youngest son of Mr. A. B. Gray, of Holloway, to Sarah Amy, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Stane, of Oxford. No cards.

ENTWISTLE—WALTON.—September 2, at the Bury-road Baptist Chapel, Haslingden, by the Rev. B. B. Davis, Benjamin Ellison, only son of James Entwistle, of Bury, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Henry Walton, of Haslingden.

HARRISON—TASKER.—September 2, at the Congregational chapel, Andover, Mr. F. H. Harrison, of Lincoln, to Elizabeth third daughter of Mr. William Tasker, of the Waterloo Ironworks, Andover.

BAUGH—BEEB.—September 2, at Wesley Chapel, York, by the Rev. R. Green, Mr. James Edisbury Baugh, of Liverpool, to Elizabeth Agar, only daughter of Mr. William J. Beeb, late of Sheffield, and granddaughter of the late Joseph Agar, Esq., of York.

RUSSELL—BIGG.—September 2, at the Wesleyan chapel, Walworth-road, by the Rev. L. D. Bevan, LL.B., of the Leigh House Chapel, Mr. Joseph Russell, of 4, Streatham-place, fourth surviving son of the late Mr. Jacob Russell, of Streatham-hill, to Ellen, third daughter of Mr. James Bigg, of The Grove, Camberwell.

HOWSON—CARRYER.—September 3, at the Congregational church, Newcastle-under-Lyme, by the Rev. James Voller, of Sydney, New South Wales, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Chambers, Mr. Bernard Howson, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Carryer, both of Newcastle.

SHEPHERD—WILKINSON.—September 3, at the New London-road Independent Chapel, Chelmsford, by the Rev. G. Wilkinson, the pastor, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mullens, of London, Alfred James Shepherd, Esq., solicitor, London, to Louisa, third daughter of the Rev. G. Wilkinson, of Chelmsford.

COLLINS—SWIFT.—September 2, at the United Methodist Free Church, Barnsley, by the Rev. Thomas Clements, Baptist minister, Mr. Frederick Collins, Birkenhead, to Miss Alice Swift, Wilson-street, Barnsley.

GAUNTLETT—MAGER.—September 3, at Percy Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. C. Chapman, M.A., Mr. G. Gauntlett, Bath, to Fanny, third daughter of Mr. E. Mager, Freshford, Wilts.

TURTON—LAYCOCK.—September 3, at the Upper Chapel, Norfolk-street, Sheffield, by the Rev. J. L. Short, Frank, youngest son of the late Joseph Turton, Esq., of Sheffield, to Clara Jane second daughter of William E. Laycock, Esq., of Stumperlowe Grange, Sheffield.

BILBROUGH—THORNBURY.—September 7, at the Baptist chapel, Gildersome, by the Rev. J. Haslam, Mr. W. Bilbrough, of Bruntcliffe and Wortley, to Maria, eldest daughter of William Thornbury, Esq., of Gildersome-street.

AUSTIN—ROBINSON.—September 7, at St. James's-street Congregational Church, Newport, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. George J. Proctor, the Rev. Frederick John Austin, pastor of the above church, to Sarah Rebecca, eldest daughter of Isaac William Robinson, Esq., of Liverpool, niece to William Mollett, Esq., manager of the National Provincial Bank, Newport, I.W. No cards.

WALTON—BANNISTER.—September 7, at the Methodist New Connexion chapel, Woodhouse-lane, Leeds, by the Rev. W. Dunkerley, Mr. Isaac Walton, cloth dresser, Upper Wortley, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. George Bannister, of Armley.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMS.—August 27, at Wootton Bassett, Wilts, the Rev. David Williams, Independent minister, aged sixty-four.

HOWARD DE WALDEN.—August 30, Lord Howard de Walden, G.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Belgium.

LOWDEN.—August 30, at Dolphin Villa, Roundhill Park, Brighton, Albert, the third surviving son of the late John Dawson Lowden, Esq., of Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, and Thomas Ditton, Surrey, and brother of the Rev. G. Rouse Lowden, F.R.G.S., of Hanwell, in his twenty-seventh year.

SMITH.—August 30, at Camborne, Dr. George Smith, of Trevor, a distinguished member of the Wesleyan body, aged sixty-eight.

MACKINDER.—August 31, at 6, Baywater-hill, London, aged twenty-five, John William, the beloved and deeply-lamented son of John William and Ann Mackinder, of Hauby Hall, Lincolnshire.

LOMAS.—September 1, at his residence, Oak Bank, Burnley, George Lomas, youngest son of William Lomas, Esq.

FRANKS.—September 2, at Crown-hill, Norwood, after a short illness, Joseph Fletcher Franks, son of Mr. William Edward Franks, of Norwood, and 4, Little Tower-street, aged thirty-five. Friends will please accept this intimation.

BARKER.—September 4, Buchanan, the dearly-beloved child of the Rev. Johnson Barker, LL.B., of New College Chapel, St. John's-wood, aged two years and five months.

YEADON.—September 6, at Whitechurch, Salop, greatly beloved, aged thirty-three, the Rev. J. E. Yeadon, son of the late Rev. John Yeadon, of Hunslet, near Leeds. No cards.

SMETON.—September 6, at The Cottage, Theddingworth, aged seven months, Edith, the infant daughter of William George and Marian Smeton.

PORTER.—September 6, suddenly, at her residence, Blyth-hill, Forest-hill, Sarah, wife of Mr. J. L. Porter, aged sixty-two.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 2.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£36,729,555	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,000
		Gold Coin & Bullion	19,729,555
	£36,729,555		£34,729,555

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (Inc. dead weight annuity)	£13,780,181
Reserve	8,611,437	Other Securities	15,289,980
Public Deposits	2,979,410	Notes	10,492,480
Other Deposits	19,577,739	Gold & Silver Coin	1,117,988
Seven Day and other Bills	558,927		
	£41,569,000		£41,569,000

Sept. 3, 1868.

GEORGE FORBES, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—GLAD TIDINGS.—Some constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are throughout the year borne down by its protracted tortures. Let such sufferers bathe the affected parts with warm brine, and afterwards rub in this soothing Ointment. They will find it the best means of lessening their agony, and, assisted by Holloway's Pills, the surest way of overcoming their disease. More need not be said than to request a few days' trial of this safe and soothing treatment, by which the disease will ultimately be completely swept away. Pains that would make a giant shudder are assuaged without difficulty by Holloway's easy and inexpensive remedies, which comfort by moderating the throbbing vessels and calming the excited nerves.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 7.

There was only a moderate supply of English wheat to this morning's market, which met a slow sale, at a decline of 2s. per qr. on the rates of this day's night. Foreign was held at former quotations, without leading to business; to sell it would have been necessary to accept lower prices. Malting barley, steady; grinding, 1s. dearer. Beans firm. Peas 1s. per qr. higher. There is a good arrival of foreign oats for the week, principally Russian. These have recovered from the depression of last week, and have sold freely to-day at an advance of fully 1s. per qr. on the sales then effected. Other sorts have realised extreme rates.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent, red, old	— to —	48 to 45
Do ditto new	54 57	46 48
White, old	—	43 46
Do new	57 60	42 46
Foreign red	57 61	—
Do white	61 65	—
BARLEY—		RYE 40 42
English malting	34 35	
Chevalier	43 47	OATS—
Distilling	48 48	English feed .. 27 34
Foreign	48 48	Do potatoes .. 31 36
MALT—		Scotch feed
Pale	—	Do potatoes .. 23 26
Chevalier	—	Irish black .. 23 26
Brown	70 74	Do white .. 23 26
BEANS—		Foreign feed .. 21 28
Ticks	41 46	
Harrow	45 48	FLOUR—
Small	—	Town made .. 47 54
Egyptian	44 45	Country Marks .. 40 42
		Norfolk & Suffolk 38 40

BREAD.—LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 5.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; household ditto, 7d. to 8d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 7.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 8,419 head. In the corresponding period in 1867 we received 12,991; in 1866, 15,589; in 1865, 20,915; and in 1864, 13,247 head. The market was fairly supplied to-day with foreign beasts and calves, in good average condition. Sales progressed heavily, at depressed quotations. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably extensive, but in very middling condition. All breeds met a dull inquiry, at a decline in prices compared with Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs. Best Scots and crosses were disposed of at 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 2,650 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 various breeds; from Scotland,

158 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 150 oxen, &c. We had a large supply of sheep in the pens, but most breeds were greatly out of condition. Nearly all met a slow inquiry, and the quotations of Monday last were with difficulty supported. The best Down and half-breds sold at 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. There were over 8,000 Irish sheep in the pens. Prime small calves supported previous rates. Inferior calves were dull, at barely stationary prices. The supply was seasonably good. Pigs were in moderate supply and sluggish request, at late rates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Oat.

Inf. coarse beans	s. d.	Prime Southdown	s. d.
Second quality	3 5 10	Do ditto	5 5 10
Prime large oxen	4 0 5 0	Do coarse calves	3 5 10
Prime Scots, &c.	5 2 5 4	Do small	3 5 10
Coarse inf. sheep	4 4 8 10	Large hogs	4 4 8 10
Second quality	4 0 4 4	Neatam. porkers	3 10 4 4
Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 5 0		

Suckling calves, 22s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 7.

The supplies of meat on sale in these markets are only moderate. On the whole, the trade is heavy at our drooping prices. Last week's imports into London were 8 packages from Hamburg, 21 from Rotterdam, and 1 chest from Harlingen.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior beef	s. d.	Inf. mutton	s. d.
Middling ditto	3 6 3 10	Middling ditto	3 6 3 10
Prime large do.	4 0 4 4	Prime ditto	4 0 4 4
Do small do.	4 6 4 8	Do ditto	4 6 4 8
Large pork	3 3 3 3	Small pork	3 10 3 10

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 5.—The vegetable market indicates a vast improvement, both as regards quantity and quality, on that of last week. Outdoor fruit has also been more plentiful, especially apples and pears, which at present are most abundant. Plums are likewise sufficient for the demand. Heavy consignments continue to be received from the continent. Kent cobs and Alberts are coming in in abundance, and being good in quality, command from 50s. to 65s. per 100lb. Potatoes are small in size, and the majority of them by no means good. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, balsams, pelargoniums, fuchsias, mignonettes, and roses.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Sept. 7.—Our market during the past week has been well supplied with new growth, and although trade moves but slowly, yet there is every promise of business being shortly thoroughly resumed at improved values, especially for fine colour samples, which are extremely scarce. Continental advices are unchanged. Fine Bavarian are now offering here at 100s. to 120s., Belgians 70s. to 75s. Other German hops 70s. to 85s. New York advices to the 26th ult. report the new crop now in full progress of picking, as fully equal to previous estimates, and of excellent quality.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 7.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,917 firkins butter, and 3,125 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 22,418 casks, &c., butter, and 2,006 bales bacon. The Irish butter market was influenced by the stiff advices from Ireland, and the sales effected were at full prices. Foreign sold rather slowly, and generally at a decline of 2s. on finest and 1s. to 6s. on other qualities; but Dutch 180s. to 182s. The supplies of bacon being still rather short for the demand, prices were well maintained.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 7.—Large supplies of potatoes have been on sale. On the whole the trade has ruled steady at full prices. The import into London last week consisted of 113 bags, 400 packages Antwerp, 82 bags 134 sacks Boulogne, 10,440 sacks 1,529 baskets from Dunkirk, 48 tons Granville, 287 bales Ostend, 408 bags Harlingen, 698 bags 21 casks Rotterdam, 107 tons Barleur, 195 bags Dieppe, 108 sacks 64 tons Ouen, 45 sacks Havre, and 34 sacks Ouessant. English Regents 120s. to 160s. per ton, Scotch 100s. to 130s. ditto, Jersey 100s. to 110s. ditto, and French 90s. to 100s. ditto.

SEED, Monday, Sept. 7.—Red cloverseed of fair quality was held for fully as much money. White samples were quite as dear. Trifolium sold at irregular prices; not many sales were effected. Trefoil was firm, at as much money. New white mustardseed for sowing commanded over the rates offered by the mustard makers. Winter tares were purchased slowly at less money, the want of rain checking sales.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 7.—The English wool market continues extremely dull, the attention of the trade being directed to the public sales of colonial produce now being held. There has, however, been some demand for choice quality, for which full prices are paid. Otherwise the quotations are nominal.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 7.—Lined oil has been plentiful and rather easier to purchase. For Rape the market has been very flat, and less money has been accepted. Olive has been firm, and Coconut has been in improved request. Palm has been steady in value. Turpentine and Petroleum have changed hands to a moderate extent.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 7.—We have very little change to notice in the value of Tallow. On the whole, however, the market is firm. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 45s. 6d. per cwt.

COAL, Monday, Sept. 7.—Market steady at last prices. Walsend Hettons, 19s., South Hettons, 15s. 6d., Haswell 18s., Lambtons 18s. 3d., Bradlyls Hettons, 17s. 6d., Hetton Lyons 16s. 3d., Russell Hettons 16s. 6d., Original Hartlepool 19s., Tees 18s. 6d., Tramwells 16s., Holywell Main 15s. 6d., Wylam 15s. 6d., Hartleys 15s. 9d. Ships fresh arrived, 31; ships left from last day, 10; ships at sea, 45.

Advertisements.

TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of BRADFORD.

GENTLEMEN,—

In compliance with a requisition publicly presented to me on Saturday last, and bearing the signatures of 7,531 householders of Bradford, either in possession of, or legally entitled to, the Elective Franchise, I venture to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching General Election.

The earnestness of political conviction, and the strength of political sympathy, which a requisition so numerously signed, and got up at so large an expense of gratuitous labour, must be taken to represent, leave me no choice but that of gratefully acceding to its request, in the fullest confidence that when the day of election comes I shall receive the support of the Liberal party in the borough, comprising, I believe, an overwhelming majority of voters.

My political views were carefully expounded to you at the contest which took place in the autumn of last year. They remain unchanged; but the circumstances to which they will now have reference differ widely from those to which they were then applicable. The constituency to whom they are

now submitted for judgment takes in a much greater portion of the working men of the borough, and recent discussions and votes in Parliament have given marked prominence to a line of policy in the direction of which I have laboured for many years with undiminished interest.

The approaching electoral struggle throughout the United Kingdom will turn upon the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. If returned as your representative, I shall heartily co-operate with Mr. Gladstone in giving legislative effect to the spirit of his resolutions. On grounds of high Imperial policy, of justice, of conciliation, and of national unity, even more than on the abstract ground on which I rest my disapproval of Church Establishments, I hold it to be the first duty of the Reformed Parliament to remove once for all this institutional memorial of an ecclesiastical supremacy naturally affronting to the self-respect of five-sixths of the Irish people.

This, however, although the primary and most urgent duty of the next Parliament, will not exhaust the measure of its responsibility. It will have to perfect the electoral system, by removing the restrictions imposed upon the right of franchise by the ratepaying clauses of the Acts of 1867 and 1882; by extending it in the counties; by an equitable distribution of seats; and by giving to electors the protection of the ballot. I shall be active and zealous in the prosecution of these objects.

I hope that a decided check will be put upon the present wasteful expenditure. True economy seems to me to demand that taxation should be more direct, and that the various departments of the public service should be brought under more efficient control. A re-organisation of the army upon the basis of substituting merit for purchase in the assignment of commissions, and such a reconstruction of the Admiralty as will insure its complete responsibility to Parliament, would abate the extravagance and diminish the cost of each, while a resolute policy of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign nations, would permit a considerable reduction of both.

A satisfactory adjustment of the relations between capital and labour will, no doubt, engage the anxious attention of the next Parliament. I rejoice in the belief that already some progress has been made towards this end, and anticipate that industrial partnerships, co-operative establishments, and councils of arbitration, may lead on to a complete solution of all economical difficulties between the employers and employed. Meanwhile, I shall claim an equal protection by law for the funds of associated bodies, whether connected with the one or the other.

Every measure submitted to Parliament for extending a sound, unsectarian education to the people will receive careful examination, with a view of my giving it, if possible, a cordial support. The object, I believe, must eventually be gained by means of a system of secular instruction provided for by local rates; but I look forward to the complete realisation of it through a gradual process, rather than by an abrupt change.

I cannot conclude without pledging my best efforts to satisfy your utmost wishes in regard to the local interests of your borough, and I do so with the greater confidence because, in the event of your returning me to the House of Commons, I hope to be returned in conjunction with one of your own most distinguished townsmen, Mr. W. E. Forster.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,
EDWARD MIALI.

CHARLES REED FOR HACKNEY.

CITY COMMITTEE, Guildhall Hotel, September 17th, at 6 p.m. WILLIAM LEAF, Esq., in the Chair. AGGREGATE MEETING, Town Hall, Shoreditch, Sept. 21st, at 8 p.m. SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., in the Chair.

GOSPEL OAK CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, SOUTHAMPTON ROAD, OAK VILLAGE, KENTISH NEW TOWN.

This place of worship having been closed for the completion of Colouring and Painting, will be RE-OPENED on Sunday, Sept. 14th, 1868, when the Rev. R. H. SMITH, the Minister of this Chapel, will preach—Morning: "The Remembrance of Christ." Evening: "The Forgiveness of Sins." The Morning Service commences at 11 o'clock, and the Evening at 7. The Ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered after the Morning Service.

There will be no Collection, the expenses of this Place of worship having been met from its commencement by Voluntary Offerings.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES.

The AUTUMNAL MEETING will be held in LEEDS, on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th October next, and following days. Members and Delegates of the Union intending to be present and requiring accommodation are requested to inform the Secretaries of their intention, as soon as convenient, but certainly not later than the 1st day of October, when their applications will be forwarded to Leeds, and Tickets of Admission to the Assembly will be sent them.

The Leeds Local Committee wish to give notice that they will not provide either accommodation or Dinner Tickets for persons who are not Members of the Union, or who do not apply for them to this office by the 1st October.

GEORGE SMITH, } Secretaries.
ROBERT ASHTON, }

Congregational Rooms, 18, South-street, Finsbury,
Sept. 8, 1868.

HUNTINGDON NEW NONCONFORMIST CHURCH.

OPENING SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, September 16 and 17, 1868, Sermon in the Morning at 11.30, by the Rev. W. Brook, of Bloomsbury; and in the Evening, at 6.0, by the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Manchester.

THURSDAY, September 17, Sermon in the Evening, at 6.0, by the Rev. J. F. Chown, of Bradford.

Dinner and tea will be provided on Wednesday, and tea on Thursday. A bazaar at the Town-hall both days. The Great Northern Railway will supply return tickets at a single fare from Hitchin and Peterborough and intermediate stations. A special train from Huntingdon to Hitchin at 9.15 p.m. Midland Railway: Return tickets at a single fare from Kettering and intermediate stations. Great Eastern Railway: Return tickets at a single fare from Wisbeach and Cambridge and intermediate stations. A special train from Huntingdon to St. Ives at 7.10 p.m. The Midland Railway train from Huntingdon, 7.57 p.m., will leave passengers to Cambridge and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY, Sept. 20th, Sermons, morning at 11.0, evening at 6.30, by the Rev. H. Brown, of Northampton.

SUNDAY, Sept. 27th, Sermons by the Rev. R. Halley, D.D., President of New College, London.

At all these Services Collections.

SIX POUNDS PER WEEK WHILE

LAI D UP BY INJURY, and £1,000 in case of Death caused by Accident of any kind, may be secured by an annual payment of from £3 to £6 to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Railway accidents alone may also be provided against by insurance tickets for single or double journeys. For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway-station, to the local agents, or at the offices, 61, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

THE LIBERATOR PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, All-hallows-chambers, 49, Lombard-street.

JOHN LUCAS BALFOUR, Secretary.

LIBERATOR SHARES £30 paid up, or 4s. monthly.

THE LIBERATOR receives deposits at 5 per cent.

JOIN THE LIBERATOR and save your rent.

JOIN THE LIBERATOR and free your Chapels from debt.

LIBERATOR PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P. | Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A.

Trustees.

Samuel Rowles Pattison, Esq. | Andrew Bowring, Esq.

Benjamin Colls, Esq. | Arbitrators.

Edward Miall, Esq. | A. T. Bowser, Esq.

Rev. Jabez Burns, D.D.

Directors.

S. R. Pattison, 50, Lombard-street, E.C., Chairman.
Cooke Baines, Cheapside. | H. S. Freeman, Dorking.
J. S. Balfour, Reigate. | J. Gutteridge, Dunstable.
Samuel Barrow, Bermondsey. | Robert How, Luton.
G. E. Brook, Gower-street. | Cesar A. Long, Brixton.
Dawson Burns, King William-street, W.O. | Morell Theobald, Cornhill.

Solicitor.

Rowles Pattison, Esq., 7, Westminster-chambers.

Bankers.

National Provincial Bank of England.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Offices:—Allhallows-chambers, 49, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

JOHN LUCAS BALFOUR,
Secretary.

THE GRAND ELECTRIC ORGAN, the machinery of which is worked by Electricity, removed from Her Majesty's Opera, by Messrs. Bryceson, to the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, to increase the Musical Attractions of this Institution. All the other Scientific Lectures, Musical Entertainments, and Homely Spiritual Manifestations, as usual. Admission to the whole, 1s. Open from 12 to 5 and 7 to 10. Reserved seats, 6d.

HERR SCHALCKENBACH will perform daily at a quarter to three and a quarter to eight, on the NEW ELECTRIC ORGAN, with Professor Pepper's New Lecture on the last "GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE." Re-engagement of George Buckland, Esq., for his Popular Musical Entertainments. All the other Lectures and entertainments as usual at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. Open from 12 to 5 and 7 to 10. Admission to the whole, 1s.

LONDON and SUBURBAN MUTUAL BUILDING-SOCIETY.

Enrolled in 1855, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

SHARES, £25 each, may be paid in one sum, or by Monthly Subscription of 5s. per share.

INVESTING MEMBERS receive 5 per cent. Interest, and Share of Surplus Profits.

MONEY ADVANCED on MORTGAGE without premium for any term of years.

JONATHAN TAYLOR, Secretary.

Offices:—107A, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

LONDON and SUBURBAN LAND and BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).

Offices:—No. 107A, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

Money received on DEPOSIT at FOUR per Cent. INTEREST, payable on short notice.

FIVE per Cent. allowed on sums of £100 and upwards if deposited for not less than one year certain.

JONATHAN TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE Misses HEWITT RECEIVE a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES to board and educate.

The next TERM will COMMENCE on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. E. White; the Rev. F. Tucker; and the parents of pupils.

36, Hilldrop-road, Camden-road.

LADIES' COLLEGE, ANGLESEA HOUSE, IPSWICH.

The next Term will commence on Tuesday, September 15th. For terms and further particulars, apply to the MISSES BUTLER.

SYDENHAM. — GLENLYON HOUSE, WEST-HILL.

Miss SYKES'S Pupils will REASSEMBLE on the 15th of September.

Terms and references will be supplied on application to those parents who wish to secure for their daughters a sound and liberal education with particular attention to their health and comfort. Eminent professors are in regular attendance.

EDUCATION and BOARD in EDINBURGH.

The HEAD MASTER of a High-Class School receives a few Young Gentlemen as Boarders.—Careful attention is paid to their Evening Studies.

Address, "Delta," 61, Queen-street, Edinburgh.

TO DRAPERS.—A Young Lady, who has been in the trade twelve months, wishes to hear of a Situation where she could improve herself. Is willing to give time for twelve months.—E. M., Bell-street Brewery, Whitechurch, Hants.

WANTED, as COOK, a respectable young person who can manage a dairy and make good bread. Wages according to capabilities. Give reference to last place and wages required. Mrs. F. Murton Smeeth, Ashford, Kent.

WANTED, for a YOUTH who has recently left Congregational School, Lewisham, and also passed successfully an Oxford Middle-class Examination, a SITUATION as Junior Clerk, or as Pupil Teacher in a school, or as an apprentice to some trade. Address, J. C., 25, Geneva-road, E. Brixton, S.W.

HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, Thame, near Oxford, has been conducted by Mr. MARSH for upwards of 25 years. It is a practical commercial school, giving more than ordinary attention to subjects required in business. In 1861 the pupils prepared for the Queen's Penmaker, Joseph Gillott, Esq., of Birmingham, the only specimens of penmanship which were received in the world's exhibition. During the Exhibition of 1862 the pupils showed the best specimens of bookkeeping, commercial correspondence, and drawing, in the Crystal Palace. This School has been enlarged four times during the above period, and new premises are now being built, consisting of large school room, six class-rooms, bath-room, dining-hall, and dormitories. Mr. Marsh is assisted by six resident masters and two lady assistants. Prospectuses, with full particulars, on application.

THE "ALBERTA"

New Family Lock-Stitch Machine.

The Best and Cheapest Machine in the Market. Price, from Six Guineas.

THE "EXCELSIOR"

Family Sewing Machines.

These celebrated Machines are unrivalled. Price £6 6s.

THE "PRINCESS"

New Hand Lock-Stitch Machine.

These Machines are on the most approved principles. Price Four Guineas. No Lady should purchase without seeing the above. Lists free.

WRIGHT AND MANN,

143, HOLBORN-BARS, LONDON, E.C.

SEWING MACHINES.

W. F. THOMAS & CO.

These Machines were the first made and patented in England, and ever since 1846 have maintained their pre-eminence. They are adapted for Manufacturing and for Domestic purposes, and range in prices from £5 5s. upwards. A chain-stitch Machine complete, £4 4s.

For Family Use they are Unrivalled.

ALL LOOK STITCH. WORK ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES.

Catalogues and Samples of Work sent Free by Post.

1, CHEAPSIDE, E.C., and REGENT CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

CONVERTIBLE OTTOMANS

FOR CENTRE OF ROOMS.

To form two Settees and two Easy Chairs, a great improvement on the ordinary ottoman. Only of FILMER and SON, Upholsterers, 31, and 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Factory, 34 and 35, Charles-street. An Illustrated Catalogue post free.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—13, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earlstreet, Blackfriars; Eaton-wharf, Pimlico (office next to the Grosvenor Hotel); Sunderland-wharf, Peckham; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth; also at Brighton at local prices. C. and Co. recommend purchasers.

CAUTION.—G. J. C. and Co., employ no Agents elsewhere, entitled to use their name.

COALS.—LEA & CO.'S Hetton, South Hetton,

Haswell, or Lambton Wall's-end, by screw steamers and railway, 24s. per ton; Hartlepool, or Wall's-end, 23s.; best Wigan, 21s.; G. Chambers Silketown, 21s.; Wharfedale, 21s.; new Silketown, 20s.; Clay-croft, 21s. and 18s.; New Primrose, 19s.; Derby Bright, 18s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Kitchen Coal, 17s.; Cobble, 16s. 6d.; Hartley, 17s.; Nuts, 1s.; best small, 18s.; Tanfield (for smiths) 19s. Coke, 14s. per chaldron. Net cash Delivered, thoroughly screened. Depots: Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin. No Agents employed.

FRAGRANT SOAP.

Field's "United Service" Soap Tablets, 4d. and 6d. each. Lasting fragrance guaranteed; order of your chemist, grocer, or oilman, and see that J. C. and J. FIELD is on each tablet.

Wholesale—UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.

FIELD'S PURE "SPERMACETI" SOAP.

8d. and 1s. per tablet, most delicately perfumed. This beautiful article combines the detergent properties of soap, with the soothing and emollient action of Spermaceiti; it is especially recommended for children and invalids.

See name on each tablet and label.

Wholesale—36, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (Without Mercury),

Established in 1793.

FOR BILE, WIND, AND INDIGESTION, SICKNESS, HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, and GIDDINESS. In Boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. of all Chemists.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER,

prepared from the Malvern Water, so long celebrated for its purity. Every bottle is protected by a label having name and trade mark.—Manufactories, London, Liverpool, Derby, Bristol, Glasgow, Malvern.

KEEP AWAY the DOCTOR is an old saying. People follow the advice, and ensure a good state of health, by the simple process of taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which may be used with confidence by persons suffering from Headache, Indigestion, Bilious ailments, Scorbatic complaints, affections of the nervous system, lowness of spirits, restlessness and bad dreams, stuporific dosing, flatulency, costiveness, &c. A small box, price 13½d., contains 36 pills, showing it to be a most economical medicine.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—The extraordinary cures effected by this old-standing remedy are so numerous that their publication is almost an impossibility.

A selection, however, accompanies each box. The best proof of their efficacy is to be found in the fact that those who have once tried them are careful never to be without them, feeling convinced that where they are to be had.

DOCTORS' BILLS ARE UNNECESSARY.

Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 24, Broad-street, London.

BEFORE CONSULTING a DENTIST

inspect (free of charge) Mr. WEBB'S newly-invented and unequalled specimens of Mechanical Work, possessing all the latest improvements in existence worthy of notice.—27, New Bond-street, N.B.—Late with Mr. Bakell, 8, Grosvenor-street. Treatise, explaining the above painless system, free by post.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles 8s. 6d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

CASSELL'S PURE TEA.
Sold in Packets by appointed Agents.

CASSELL'S CELEBRATED COFFEE.
Renowned in all parts for its excellence.

CASSELL'S TEAS AND COFFEES.
Sold by Agents throughout the Kingdom.

AGENCY.—AGENTS WANTED for the sale of CASSELL'S TEAS AND COFFEES. For terms apply to CASSELL, SMITH and Co., 80, Fenchurch-street, London.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS,
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PURE PICKLES,

Sauces, Jams, and Table Delicacies of the highest quality, manufactured by

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

Proprietors of Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Paste, and other Condiments.

Are sold retail in all parts of the world, and wholesale at the Manufactory.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

WHEAT PHOSPHATES in CHILDREN'S

FOOD promote the growth of the Teeth, and prevent premature decay. CHAPMAN and Co.'s Patent Entire Wheat Flour prepared for Nursery Use, contains all the constituents of the grain so essential to good nutrition, equally adapted for Infants, and for making Puddings, &c., for growing children. In packets, 3d., 6d., and 1s.; Tins, 3s.; of all Chemists and Grocers. St. James's Mills, Hatcham, S.E.

USE ONLY THE

G L E N F I E L D
STARCH.

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRESS USES NO OTHER.

BROWN and GREEN'S KITCHEN

RANGES obtained the Prize Medal at Paris; also First Class Medals at London and Dublin. They save fuel, roast in fire, ventilate the kitchen, and cure smoky chimneys. London 72 Bishopsgate Within. Manufactory, Luton.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
Purest Norwegian.

First Prize at Paris Exhibition, 1867, out of 27 competitors, making 5 medals awarded for this celebrated Oil. Made from fresh livers and not from putrid, as the darker oils. See *Lancet*, *Medical Times*, Dr. Abbot's Smith, Dr. Haasall, Dr. Cregeen, Dr. W. Boeck, of Christiania, Dr. de Besche, Physician to the King of Sweden, &c., &c. Sold in capsule bottles, half-pints, at 2s. 8d., pints 4s. 6d. Circulars and Testimonials of Peter Möller, 22, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., Contractor to the North London Consumption Hospital.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT
LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day. 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Marylebone Hospital; T. Blizard Gurney, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Linton, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.
Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.
Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.
Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.
Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

FRENCH MERINOS, in beautiful colours, fresh from the looms at Rheims; several cases just opened, containing the finest qualities ever made, double width, all one price, 2s. per yard. This is the most astounding sacrifice in price the manufacturer has ever assented to. Such is the state of trade! Patterns free.

HARVEY and CO.,
Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.E.

WATERPROOF TWEEDS, made of softest Saxony Wool, for Dresses and Jackets, at 18s. 9d. the full dress, not to be equalled anywhere.

HARVEY and CO.,
Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.E.
Patterns sent.

VELVETEEN for Dresses, Mantles, and Jackets, beautifully soft and silk-like, sacrificed at 2s. 6d. per yard, usually sold at 4s. 6d.

HARVEY and CO.,
Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.E.
Patterns sent.

LADIES and the Public are invited to inspect JAMES SPENCE and Co's new, useful, and cheap SILKS, Mantles, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Drapery, Ribbons, &c. The following specialities are well worthy a visit of inspection.

SILKS for SUMMER WEAR.—Fancy stripes from £1 15s. 6d.; plain Colours from £2 2s. Rich coloured Brochees (black grounds), £2 14s. and £3 3s. the dress. Rich coloured satins, £2 14s.; rich black ditto, £2 2s. the dress. Patterns post free.—JAMES SPENCE and CO.

MANTLES and JACKETS for SUMMER WEAR.—The newest Shapes, made from rich Gro Grain Silks, 31s. to 3 guineas. Rich Silk Velvet Jackets from 42s. Waterproof Travelling Mantles from 16s. 9d. The Fichu Marie Antoinette from 8s. 11d.—JAMES SPENCE and CO., 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

FANCY DRESSES for SUMMER WEAR.—All wool Grenadines, twelve yards, 4s. 11d. Foulard Glace Alpaca, full dress, 5s. 11d. to 12s. 9d. Robe and Jacket, including Bodice, from 16s. 9d., worth 31s. 6d. A large variety of Wool Serges and other materials for travelling and sea-side Dresses. Patterns post free.—JAMES SPENCE and CO., 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

DRAPERY.—French Muslins, 54d. and 84d. per yard. Fine French Cambrics, 74d. and 94d. per yard, original price 144d. Fine Long Cloths, 4s. 11d. per dozen. Patterns post free.—JAMES SPENCE and CO., 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

RIBBONS, Gloves, Hosiery, Lace, Trimmings, Haberdashery, Sunshades, Fancy, &c.—JAMES SPENCE and Co., 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.—Families supplied with good and useful Mourning at very moderate prices.—JAMES SPENCE and Co., 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

ILLUMINATED CATALOGUE, with Historical Sketch of St. Paul's and its Churchyard, by George Augustus Sala, post free.—JAMES SPENCE and Co., 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

MR. COOKE BAINES,
SURVEYOR and COMPENSATION VALUER,
106, Cheapside, E.C.

Every information supplied as to the various Metropolitan Improvements.

Claims against Railway and other Public Companies prepared and arranged.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY VALUED FOR PROBATE, &c.

Money obtained on Freehold or Leasehold Securities.

MORELL THEOBALD, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT and Insurance Broker, effects Insurance (Fire, Life, or Marine) at lowest rates, and secures the most advantageous terms for Ministers and others, where special facilities are obtainable.

LOANS negotiated.

ACCOUNTS adjusted, and the rights of Creditors or Shareholders protected.

* M. T.'s pamphlet on Life Insurance sent free on application.

County Chambers, 14, Cornhill, and 78, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE BAPTIST MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER, price 6d., contains—Footprints of the Baptists in Old London—Christ's Preparation of His Disciples for His Ascension—Life during the "Forty Days"—The Twelve Patriarchs and their Descendants—Baptism for the Dead—On One Method of Christian Giving—New Testament Greek—Original Letters, by the Rev. Philip Henry—Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver—Reviews—Intelligence—Correspondence—Missionary Herald—Chronicle of the British and Irish Baptist Home Mission.

London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.; Yates and Alexander, 7, Symonds Inn, Chancery-lane.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "The Companies' Act, 1862," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED on 2d. BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

This day, fcap. 8vo, price 6s.

THE FALL of MAN and other SERMONS.

By the Rev. F. W. FARRAR, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

"Mr. Farrar's sermons are almost perfect specimens of one type of sermons, which we may concisely call 'beautiful.' There is beauty in every page, almost in every line of them—the style of expression is beautiful—there is beauty in the thoughts, the illustrations, the allusions—they are expressive of genuinely beautiful perceptions and feelings."—*Nonconformist*.

Macmillan and Co., London.

John Snow and Co.'s Publications.

YORKSHIRE CONGREGATIONALISM.

Shortly will be published, 8vo, price 7s. 6d., cloth,

CONGREGATIONALISM IN YORKSHIRE: a Chapter of Modern Church History; with an Appendix, containing a Complete Synoptical History of the Congregational Churches in Yorkshire. By the Rev. J. G. MIALL, Bradford. [In September.

FEMALE LIFE IN INDIA.

Just published, price 2s., cloth,

THE DAWN of LIGHT: A Story of the Zenana Mission in India. By MARY E. LESLIE, Calcutta. With Preface by Rev. E. STORROW.

"A graphic and touching picture of the life and position of Hindoo women, and of the mode in which a better hope is gradually dawning upon their darkness. Many branches of Missionary labour may be more showy than the Zenana Mission, but none is more really important. The future of Christianity in India depends, under God, upon the evangelisation of the women."—*Christian Advocate and Review*.

MISSIONARY ADVENTURES.

Thirtieth Thousand, price 1s.

MISSIONARY LABOURS and SCENES in SOUTHERN AFRICA. By Rev. ROBERT MORFAT, Fifty years a Missionary in that Continent.

"Such a tale of self-sacrifice, for the sake of fellow-creatures, is fit to touch the heart even of those who are most indifferent to the objects which missionaries have in view. If any one has contracted the opinion that men always act from selfish motives, we request him to read this book, and be convinced to the contrary."—*Chambers' Journal*.

II.

Sixty-sixth Thousand, price 1s.

A NARRATIVE of MISSIONARY ENTERPRISES in the SOUTH SEA ISLANDS; with Remarks upon the Natural History of the Islands, and the Origin, Language, Traditions, and Usages of the Inhabitants. By Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Missionary to Polynesia.

"The dangers which the missionary has to encounter in his contest with barbarous superstition, his hopes and cares, and varied labours, are all portrayed with liveliness in Mr. Williams's admirable volume."—*The Athenaeum*.

SERVICES FOR DISSENTERS.

Just published, New Edition, in 8vo, red edges, price 2s. 6d., cloth,

AN ORDER for the SOLEMNISATION of MATRIMONY. Together with an Order for the Burial of the Dead; to which are added Scripture Passages suited to Baptismal Services. By Rev. E. R. CONDER, M.A.

THE CLAIMS of WOMAN.

Fourth Edition, fcap. 8vo, cloth, price 4s.

THE MENTAL and MORAL DIGNITY of WOMAN. By Rev. B. FARNSWORTH.

"The writer is undoubtedly not one of the least able defenders of the claims of woman to a higher social and intellectual position."—*Westminster Review*.

MEMOIR of REV. A. BUZACOTT.

Crown 8vo, with Engravings, price 6s., cloth,

MISSION LIFE in the ISLANDS of the PACIFIC; a Narrative of the Life and Labours of Rev. A. Buzacott, Missionary to the South Seas. Edited by Rev. A. BUZACOTT, B.A.

"Since the Life of Williams there has been no picture from the South Sea Missions so vivid as the Life of Buzacott."—*Sunday Magazine*.

A BOOK FOR YOUNG MEN.

Crown 8vo, price 3s. 6d., handsomely bound in cloth.

SELF-MADE MEN. By Rev. WILLIAM ANDERSON.

"The young man who reads it thoughtfully must rise from its perusal a wiser and more hopeful man, with new nerve for the work and battle of life."—*Christian World*.

WEDDING PRESENT.

Twenty-seventh Thousand. White silk, gilt edges, 2s. 6d.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

COUNSELS to a NEWLY-WEDDED PAIR; or, Friendly Suggestions to Husbands and Wives. A Companion for the Honeymoon and Remembrancer for Life. By Rev. JOHN MORISON, D.D.

London: John Snow and Co., 2, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

One Volume, crown 8vo, price 4s., cloth,

RITUALISM and its RELATED DOGMAS. By Rev. Enoch MELLOR, M.A.

"A manual of argument on the subject. To any one who wishes to master the whole question of Ritualism, Mr. Mellor's volume will be found to contain the most comprehensive and condensed summary."—*London Quarterly Review*.

One Volume, crown 8vo, price 7s., cloth,

SERMONS on VARIOUS SUBJECTS. By Rev. JOHN KELLY, Liverpool.

New Edition, enlarged and revised, price 1s. 6d., cloth,

WHY ARE WE DISSENTERS? Three Lectures on the Principles of Evangelical Nonconformity. By Rev. EUSTACE R. CONDER, M.A., Leeds.

"A more simple, racy, yet clear and argumentative little volume on the subject we have never met."—*Suffolk Mercury*.

Fourth Edition, 18mo, price 4d.

A MANUAL EXPLANATORY of CONGREGATIONAL PRINCIPLES. By Rev. GEORGE PATNE, LL.D.

* Fifty Copies, for Distribution, can be had at half-price, on application to the publishers.

London: John Snow and Co., 2, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

ARTHUR MIALI'S NEW & RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Now ready, demy 8vo, 650 pp., price 16s.

A HISTORY OF THE FREE CHURCHES OF ENGLAND,

From A.D. 1688 to 1851. By HERBERT S. SKEATS,

Author of "The Irish Church: an Historical and Statistical Review," &c.

"In conclusion, we will say of Mr. Skeats's book, that it is a valuable addition to Church history in England, and is indispensable to those who would study that history carefully within the limits of the period indicated on the title-page. It is written with ease, often with much grace, always with great clearness: brief but not obscure, full but not involved. Mr. Skeats manifests considerable talent in descriptions of character. These are often portraits in words, and that of Burnet is perhaps as true and life-like as was ever drawn."—*The Athenaeum*.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just published, handsomely bound, small 4to, price 7s. 6d.,

THE QUEST OF THE CHIEF GOOD.

EXPOSITORY LECTURES ON THE BOOK ECCLESIASTES.

By SAMUEL COX, Author of "The Private Letters of St. Paul and St. John," &c. With a new Translation.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "CHRISTIAN BELIEVING AND LIVING."

Just published, authorised edition, price 5s.

HUMAN SOCIETY.

Eight Lectures on the Providential Structure, Relations, and Offices of Human Society. By the Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass.

"There are authors who can say nothing worth hearing on the greatest of subjects, and there are others whose utterances on comparatively small subjects are memorable and priceless. To this class Dr. Huntington belongs. He is a thinker. Each chapter abounds with royal thoughts in kingly costume. This book will prove a tonic to young men."—*Homilet*.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Handsomely bound in morocco cloth, gilt edges, with Twelve Photographs by Dunmore, price 10s. 6d.,

EXPOSITIONS OF RAPHAEL'S BIBLE.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:

1. A Raphael Drawing. Frontispiece.—2. Adam and Eve out of Paradise.—3. The Building of the Ark.—4. The Appearance to Abraham.—5. Esau seeking a Blessing.—6. Jacob's Vision.—7. Joseph before Pharaoh.—8. Moses delivering the Law.—9. Joshua's Victory.—10. The Triumph of David.—11. The Building of the Temple.—12. The Offering of the Magi.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Crown 8vo, 3s.

THE PRIVATE LETTERS OF ST. PAUL AND ST. JOHN.

By the Rev. SAMUEL COX, of Nottingham.

"It is refreshing to come upon a little book like this, whose worth stands in inverse relation to its size. In no time of our history as a Christian nation has it been more necessary to cast out the evil spirit by the exorcising presence of the good. Nothing can be more influential in leading people away from an endless disputing about questions that had better be left to settle themselves than an introduction such as this to one of the 'palace-chambers far apart' in the souls of the first teachers of our faith, where their policy may be found as lofty as their creed. People of different opinions, like rough boys, are given to slamming doors in each other's faces. This little book is a kind of wedge to keep the door of heaven open. Every man of true heart and good judgment will read it with comfort and hope. We trust the writer will meet with such appreciation of his labour as will encourage him to do a similar service in regard to other books of the Bible. There are many who cannot search out for themselves what they will gladly receive when presented by a man who uses the genial results of his own patient inquiry to build up the faith of his neighbour. The book is delightful for its earnestness, large-heartedness, and truth."—*Spectator*, July 18, 1867.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

A BOOK FOR THE COUNTRY AND SEASIDE.

Price 5s., cloth gilt,

AN EDITOR OFF THE LINE;

OR, WAYSIDE MUSINGS AND REMINISCENCES.

By EDWARD MIALI.

"We cannot conceive of a pleasanter companion to be taken at this season of the year to the seashore or hillside."—*Herald of Peace*.
"He has a keen faculty of observation, and tells a good story with much vivacity and graphic skill."—*Illustrated London News*.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

A New Edition, price 2s., paper boards.

THE NONCONFORMIST'S SKETCH-BOOK.

By EDWARD MIALI. With Explanatory Preface.

"The importance which the question of the separation of the Church from the State has now assumed will cause many persons to read Mr. Miall's 'Sketch Book,' in which they will find arguments deserving of their deepest consideration."—*London Review*.
"The chapters of which this 'Sketch Book' consists were written in 1841 for the columns of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, then just started. In their collected form they were widely and greatly admired, from their controversial acumen and sinewy style; but the book went in due course the usual way of books, however good; never indeed forgotten by its early readers, but little known except by repute to the new generation that has since sprung up."—*Freston Guardian*.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Fourth Thousand. Price 6d., or 35s. per hundred.

NONCONFORMIST SERMONS PREACHED TO WORKING PEOPLE.

By Rev. Dean STANLEY, R. W. DALE, M.A., Revs. H. ALLON, EDWARD WHITE, Dr. HAMILTON, SAMUEL MARTIN, A. MACKENNAL, and MARK WILKS.

"This is not a sermon in the volume from which we could not cull passages of power and beauty, and the liberal, manly and kindly spirit which pervades them all must commend them to every intelligent thinker."—*Bradford Review*.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

ALL THE BEST BOOKS ARE IN CIRCULATION AT MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

First-Class Subscription,

ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

Commencing at any date.

BOOK SOCIETIES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Prospectuses postage-free on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, NEW OXFORD STREET.

City Office—4, King-street, Cheapside.

IRISH CHURCH PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications have been issued by the LIBERATION SOCIETY for distribution in connection with the approaching General Election. Specimen sets—with the exception of the pamphlets—will be sent for one shilling; or, including the pamphlets, for half-a-crown.

PAMPHLETS.

1. THE IRISH CHURCH, a HISTORICAL and STATISTICAL REVIEW. By HERBERT S. SKEATS. Third Edition (Fourth Thousand). Price 6d.

* This Edition contains a Reply to the attacks of Dr. Gayer, Dr. Lee, Dr. Massingham, and others.

2. THE IRISH CHURCH; the WRONG and the REMEDY. By GEORGE CLARK HUTTON. Price 4d.

3. SPEECH of J. D. COLBRIDGE, Esq., Q.C., M.P., on the IRISH CHURCH, in the HOUSE of COMMONS, on April 8th, 1868. Price 3d.

4. FACTS and FIGURES RELATING to the STATE-CHURCH in IRELAND. Extracted from the Speech of Sir John Gray, M.P. Price 3d.

5. SPEECH of EDWARD MIALI, Esq., on the IRISH CHURCH, delivered in the House of Commons in 1856. Price 4d.

TRACTS.

Two-paged, 1s. per 100; 6s. per 1,000.
Four-paged, 2s. per 100; 12s. per 1,000.
Eight-paged, 3s. per 100; 20s. per 1,000.

6. Facts about the Irish Church. (Four pages.)
7. Opinions on the Irish Church. (8 pp.)
8. "No Popery!"—the cry examined. (4 pp.)
9. Mr. Gladstone's Policy and Roman Catholicism. (4 pp.)
10. The Tory Government and the No Popery cry. (8 pp.)
11. The Methodists and the Irish Church; an Appeal to Methodists. (4 pp.)
12. The Irish Church; Questions and Answers. (8 pp.)
13. A Churchman's Reflections on Disestablishment and disendowment. (4 pp.)
14. The Practical Effects of Disestablishment and Disendowment. (2 pp.)
15. Mr. Disraeli on the Irish Question. (2 pp.)
16. A Poet's Dream about the Irish Church. (2 pp.)
17. Mr. Disraeli versus Mr. Disraeli. (2 pp.)
18. The Irish Establishment and Fenianism. (2 pp.)
19. Dr. Chalmers on Protestantism in Ireland. (2 pp.)
20. Ireland without a State Church. (4 pp.)
21. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., on the Irish Church. (8 pp.)
22. Pleas for the Irish Church Establishment examined. (4 pp.)

LEAFLETS.

Price 6d. per 100; or 4s. per 1,000.

23. Irish Ecclesiastical Statistics.
24. A Poet's Dream about the Irish Church.
25. An English Clergyman on the Irish Church.
26. The Bishops and the Irish Church.
27. Mr. Disraeli on the Irish Church.
28. Mr. Spurgeon on the Irish Church.
29. Dr. Chalmers on Protestantism in Ireland.
30. The Irish Bishops and the Queen.
31. The Irish Bishops and their Property.
32. The Right of Parliament to Disestablish the Irish Church.

PLACARDS AND BILLS.

Placards (17 inches by 22), at 6s. per 100, and 50s. per 1,000.
Bills (18 inches by 11), at 3s. 6d. per 100, and 30s. per 1,000.
33. Facts relating to the Irish Church.
34. "No Popery!"—The Cry examined.
35. A Protestant's Reasons for Disestablishing the Irish Church.
36. Mr. Disraeli on the Irish Question.
37. Mr. Disraeli versus Mr. Disraeli.
38. Dr. Chalmers on Protestantism in Ireland.
39. A Poet's Dream about the Irish Church.
Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London, and Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Will be published, Sept. 12, 8vo, cloth, 8s.
THE SCRIPTURE DOCTRINE of the ATONEMENT. By the late DAVID THOM, D.D., Ph.D., Author of "Dialogues on Universal Salvation," "Soul and Spirit," &c.
London: H. K. Lewis, 136, Gower-street, W.C.

Immediately, 8vo, stitched, 1s.

PROSPECTS of the CHURCH of ENGLAND. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Doncaster on Sunday Evening, August 30, 1868, on the occasion of the First Offertory in lieu of a Church-rate. By C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster. Published by request. Bell and Daldy, York-street, Covent Garden.

DR. OGILVIE'S ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

DR. OGILVIE'S SCHOOL DICTIONARY. Cloth, red edges, 5s. 6d.

"The etymological part of the work is well done, indicating a familiarity with the languages from which our vocabulary is derived, and at the same time a sound discretion in tracing the origin of words. The pronunciation is clearly and correctly indicated, and the explanations, though necessarily brief, are clear and precise."—*Athenaeum*.

Blackie and Son, 44, Paternoster-row.

DR. OGILVIE'S STUDENT'S DICTIONARY. With about 300 Wood Engravings. Cloth, red edges, 10s. 6d.; half morocco, 13s.

"This is the best etymological dictionary we have yet seen at all within moderate compass. We have examined a good many etymologies, taken at hazard, and believe them all to be such as the best philologists, both of Germany and England, have deliberately accepted."—*Spectator*.

Blackie and Son, 44, Paternoster-row.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI, at No. 18, Bouverie-street London; and printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Wine-office court, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, September 9, 1868.

